

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MONDALE POLICY/FORUM

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 7, 1991, our colleague, the Honorable STEPHEN SOLARZ, delivered an address at the Mondale Policy Forum at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Policy in Minnesota. This speech was a significant statement on the New World order and the events that have led us there. As the ranking Democrat and outspoken member on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman SOLARZ gave an outstanding speech that I recommend highly to my colleagues.

A POX ON A PAX AMERICANA: COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER
(Address by Representative Stephen J. Solarz)

Over the course of the last two years, we have witnessed a series of events that have literally reshaped the history of the world.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, the iron curtain has ascended all across Europe.

The Warsaw Pact has collapsed.

The Soviet Union is in turmoil.

And we have waged and won a war in the Gulf that demonstrated the international community is prepared to act collectively to uphold the sanctity of existing national borders.

In the wake of these developments there has been considerable talk about the creation of a new world order.

But the phrase remains vague, the idea indistinct.

The White House initially announced that the President would deliver a series of major speeches fleshing out the concept.

But Mr. Bush, perhaps daunted by the difficulty of the task, subsequently canceled these engagements.

Yet we need to chart a course for the future, even if the captain of the ship of state has declined to do so.

A course based upon the realities of the post-cold war world.

A course that will serve the vital interests of the United States as effectively as we move into the 21st century as the policy of containment did for the latter part of the 20th century.

And that's why I want to share with you tonight some thoughts on the new world order.

In seeking to define a "new world order," we must, first of all, be guided by the advice of the great American philosopher George Santayana, who wrote that those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

The beginning of wisdom lies in a recognition of the fact that most of our efforts in this century to establish a just and lasting peace have ended in failure.

The Versailles Treaty failed because it punished the vanquished rather than rehabilitating them.

The League of Nations failed because the United States believed it could isolate itself from the troubles and turmoil of an unsettled world and chose not to join.

The 1928 Kellogg-Briand treaty, proscribing the use of force as an instrument of national policy, failed because the permanent preservation of peace requires more than the rhetorical renunciation of war.

And the United Nations failed, at least for much of its existence, because it became the cockpit for competing cold war antagonisms rather than a mechanism for the resolution of national disputes.

The lessons of this sad if familiar history are several.

First, a peace grounded in vengeance and hatred, as was Versailles, is not likely to give birth to a world characterized by justice and stability.

Second, isolationism of the sort practiced by the United States, when it held itself aloof from the League of Nations, is more likely to contribute to the exacerbation of international tensions than to their solution.

Third, pious pronouncements unrelated to strategic realities, such as those contained in the Kellogg-Briand treaty, are unlikely either to protect U.S. interests or to promote American values.

And fourth, intense political and military rivalry combined with ideological competition among the great powers, which was the predominant characteristic of the cold war, is a surefire prescription for the emasculation of the United Nations.

Now that the cold war has ended, and the Gulf War is over, the challenge we confront is how, taking these lessons into account, we should shape our foreign policy in such a way as to preserve the peace in the post-cold war era into which we have entered.

There are, it seems to me, three fundamentally different courses we can follow.

We can retreat into a kind of neo-isolationism, where we seek safety not from an involvement in, but by a withdrawal from, international efforts to preserve the peace abroad.

We can attempt to enforce a Pax Americana.

Or we can pursue a policy of collective security in which, together with the other countries of the world, we attempt to uphold the sanctity of existing borders and to deny international brigands the fruits of their aggression.

The first possibility—retreating behind an illusory shield of neo-isolationism—is no more a serious policy option today than it was in the 1930s.

While it may be a great temptation to assume that we no longer have to worry about getting dragged into overseas conflicts because the cold war is over, it would be a grave and grievous mistake to do so.

We must not forget that hundreds of thousands of American lives were lost, and hundreds of billions of dollars were spent, because events in faraway places required us to pay an enormous price in blood and treasure.

This is what happened as a result of a shot in Sarajevo in 1914.

This is what happened as a result of a dispute over Danzig in 1939.

This is what happened as a result of a thrust toward Pusan in 1950.

This is what happened as a result of an incident at Pleiku in 1965.

And this is what happened as a result of the battle for Bubiyan in 1990.

What these remote and obscure place names suggest is that events thousands of miles from our shores, remote from the concerns of most Americans, have a way of introducing into American lives and even causing American deaths.

A policy of neo-isolationism, which simply denies this geopolitical reality, will ultimately make it more likely that we will once again find ourselves drawn into foreign conflicts we might otherwise have avoided.

Nor is the second option—creating and maintaining a Pax Americana—whatever its theoretical attractions, a real possibility.

Notwithstanding our victory in the cold war, we have neither the economic resources nor the political will to sustain a policy of unilateralism over the long haul.

The role of global policeman is one the American people do not seek and will not accept.

Yet, if being the solitary sheriff for the whole world is not a role the American people are likely to embrace with enthusiasm, they are perfectly prepared, as we saw in the Gulf, to have our country serve as the head of an international posse attempting to bring regional bandits to justice.

Half a century ago, Franklin Roosevelt and the other leaders of the wartime alliance dreamed of a world in which the international community enforced the peace through collective action.

Building on that dream, they founded the United Nations.

It was a dream that foundered on the rocks of the cold war.

But now we have the opportunity to fulfill that dream.

Desert Shield and Desert Storm demonstrated that it is now possible to get the Soviet Union and the other members of the Security Council to work with us instead of against us.

The United Nations wasn't paralyzed.

And the principle of collective international action against regional aggressors was dramatically strengthened.

Throughout this process, American leadership was absolutely essential.

If, in the future, we simply walk away from our responsibilities, as we did after World War I, the very idea of collective security and international action will fall apart.

And we will pay the price.

But if we are prepared to take up the burden of leadership which our military and economic power imposes upon us, it should be possible to mobilize international coalitions capable of resisting those who would wantonly invade their neighbors, thereby deterring aggression in the first place.

With the cold war at an end, the time has come to recognize that the Security Council is the most appropriate vehicle for the implementation of such a policy.

Some of the developing countries, and their ideological acolytes in the developed countries, will say that what we really seek

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

is to use the Security Council as a big power consortium, where the United States and the other permanent members attempt to preserve a status quo highly favorable to the world's most powerful countries.

One way of assuaging those concerns would be to bring in other important regional powers—such as Japan in Asia, Germany in Europe, Brazil in Latin America, India in the Subcontinent, Egypt in the Middle East, and Nigeria in Africa—as permanent members, albeit without a veto, of the Security Council.

By making these new and emerging regional powers permanent members of the Security Council, we would simply be acknowledging the reality that, if we want other countries to join us in building a new world order based on the concept of collective security, we have to give them a voice in giving shape and substance to it.

The crisis in the Gulf underscored the continuing importance of a cooperative relationship between Washington and Moscow if collective security is going to work.

Without a Soviet willingness to cooperate with us in the early stages of the crisis, it would not have been possible to obtain the support of the Security Council, and our efforts in the Gulf would not have benefitted from the international legitimacy they received.

If our relationship with Moscow deteriorates, collective action to preserve the peace will be much more difficult in the future, and we may have lost the opportunity to create a more just and stable international system.

The Soviet Union, after all, in spite of the plethora of problems that confront it, remains the only nation in the world other than ourselves with the massive human and natural resources necessary to play a central role on virtually all global issues.

It continues to possess the world's second most powerful military machine and an arsenal of more than 25,000 nuclear weapons.

It remains an important political and diplomatic player on the world scene.

And it has the capacity to veto the resolutions and actions of the Security Council.

Our hopes for developing the kind of relationship with Moscow that would enable us to preserve the peace by making the principle of collective security a working reality depend to a large extent on developments within the Soviet Union itself.

In particular, they will depend on how Soviet authorities respond to the widespread unrest which is likely to be generated by the impending collapse of their economy and to the ethnic and nationalistic turmoil that threatens to splinter the union.

It should be clear in both Washington and Moscow that a constructive relationship between our two countries will be impossible if the Soviet leadership resorts to massive political repression in an effort to deal with these crises.

At this critical juncture in the history of the Soviet Union, more than 70 years after the Bolshevik Revolution led the USSR on a detour to disaster, and several years after the initiation of perestroika and glasnost, there are indications that Mr. Gorbachev has finally concluded that the only real solution for his country lies not in making socialism more efficient but in a fundamental transformation of the socialist system itself.

Whether or not Mr. Gorbachev has yet reached such a conclusion, it is very much in our own interests to promote a transition in the Soviet Union from a command to a market economy, and from a centralized state

system into a decentralized commonwealth or confederation of largely autonomous or fully independent republics.

And given the enormity of the stakes, it would be inconceivable for us simply to stand aside, watching passively from the sidelines, while a great country disintegrates into chaos and possibly even civil war, with profoundly negative consequences not only for the Soviet Union but for the entire world.

Last week a high level Soviet mission headed by Yevgeny Primakov visited Washington to solicit support for a package of western assistance.

And in several addresses over the past few weeks, notably in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech last Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev has indicated that the Soviet Union is prepared to become an integral part of the global economy.

The United States should now respond positively to these suggestions—but only under certain precisely defined and clearly stated economic and political conditions.

In order to receive western aid, we should insist that the Soviet Union enact comprehensive economic reform which would, by definition, include the privatization and demonopolization of industry and agriculture, the establishment of a convertible currency, and the use of market mechanisms as the means of determining prices.

We should insist that it establish a multiparty parliamentary democracy and elect a new government which, by virtue of its popular mandate, will have the credibility to enact what will necessarily be some very painful reforms.

We should insist that it cut back its defense spending from roughly 25 percent of its GDP to a level commensurate with the emerging strategic realities of the post-cold war era and begin the process of converting its military-industrial complex into consumer-oriented industries.

We should insist that it terminate its subsidies to Soviet satrapies in Cuba, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, on the sound theory that there can be no justification for a multilateral aid package from the West while the Soviet Union continues to provide more than \$10 billion a year to neo-Stalinist regimes in the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, and the Subcontinent.

And we should insist that it establish a new relationship between the center and the constituent components of the USSR, compatible with the aspirations of the people of the individual republics—even this entails outright secession from the Soviet Union by those republics like Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, and Moldavia, which were incorporated into the Soviet Union by the force of arms rather than by their own free will.

If the Soviet Union were to adopt a program of radical economic and political reform along these lines, then it would be very much in our own interests to assist this process by providing the necessary capital for the establishment of a currency stabilization fund, the importation of essential goods and services, and the conversion of military plants into consumer factories.

For the West to provide substantial amounts of aid without fundamental reform would be economically imprudent and politically impossible.

But for the Soviets to move ahead with fundamental reforms without substantial amounts of aid from the West would certainly be economically excruciating and would probably be politically impossible.

Rather than waiting for the Soviet leadership to implement a full program of reform,

before we even begin to consider whether and what kind of aid to provide, we should work now with the other industrial democracies, as well as the World Bank and the IMF, to develop a package of investment incentives, trade benefits, standby credit guarantees, and direct forms of development and humanitarian assistance, that would be made available to the Soviet Union, in conjunction with a clear commitment by the Soviet leadership to the necessary political and economic reforms.

By indicating a willingness to make the necessary resources available, we would give the Soviet leadership the incentive and confidence to move forward.

But by making the assistance available only after the necessary reforms are made, we would avoid the risks associated with a "blank check" policy in which our aid was given not in conjunction with, but in anticipation of, the necessary reforms.

At the end of the day, it may be that the Soviets will not be prepared to embrace the concept of a "grand bargain," in which they move forward on reform, while the West moves ahead on assistance.

Last fall, Mr. Gorbachev nearly accepted, but then rejected, a set of economic reforms similar in many respects to the ones now being developed, and threw in his lot with the hardliners.

It appears that he backed off because of pressure from the military-industrial complex, the KGB, and party apparatchiks who apparently feared that reform would threaten their power and prerogatives.

Gorbachev's own ambivalence may have been a factor as well, given the extent to which he has seemed politically and even psychologically reluctant to completely repudiate the structures and ideology of socialism.

Even now there is no certainty that he is finally ready to cross the Rubicon of fundamental political and economic reform.

But a western proposal along these lines might just give Gorbachev the incentive and the encouragement he needs to throw his influence behind a full-fledged program of liberalization.

And it would also strengthen the position of those reformers within the existing system who are already calling for these kinds of comprehensive measures.

If the Soviet Union decides not to embrace our offer, we would have lost nothing by making it.

But if Moscow accepted and then implemented such a plan, it would not only eliminate whatever residual military threat the Soviet Union still poses to our country, but also create conditions in the USSR that would facilitate the kind of cooperative relationship between Moscow and Washington that will be necessary, if we are going to constructively collaborate in the preservation of peace.

Indeed, if we could help bring about the creation of a market economy, and a parliamentary democracy in the Soviet Union, a dramatic reduction in the level of their defense spending, a termination of subsidies to their satellite states, and a peaceful transition of the USSR into a commonwealth or confederation of independent nations, it would constitute the most significant triumph for American diplomacy since the establishment of the Marshall Plan and the creation of NATO saved western Europe from the threat of communist subversion and Soviet expansionism more than forty years ago.

With the end of the superpower conflict that characterized the cold war, the resolu-

tion of regional disputes will also assume a new importance in the effort to preserve global peace.

We have recently negotiated an end to the long-standing conflicts in Namibia and Angola.

The civil war in Nicaragua has been concluded, and free elections have brought to power a government committed to political pluralism and a market economy.

A settlement for El Salvador is finally within sight.

And there is new hope for a peaceful transition from minority to majority rule in South Africa.

Building on these achievements, we now need to intensify our efforts to begin a peace process that could lead to a just and lasting peace between Israel and the Arabs in the Middle East, to halt the civil war in Afghanistan, and to resolve the bloody struggle in Cambodia in a way that will prevent Pol Pot from returning to power in Phnom Penh, while giving the Cambodian people an opportunity to determine their own destiny.

Finally, in order to build a more peaceful world, we must continue and even accelerate our pursuit of verifiable and mutually beneficial arms control and reduction agreements.

A new world order should be characterized by minimal nuclear deterrence and dramatically reduced conventional forces.

We must complete the START I negotiations and push on to START II.

We must work for the negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

And we must seek to strengthen the non-proliferation treaty, and to expand its coverage to include all the world's potential nuclear weapons states.

We should also explore the possibility of creating nuclear free zones in sensitive areas such as South Asia and the Korean peninsula, where continued tensions between long-time rivals, combined with ongoing but surreptitious nuclear weapons programs, could easily lead to a military confrontation and even nuclear war.

Finally, we must fashion new and more stringent mechanisms for the control of chemical and biological weapons, combined with a vigorous effort to get all the countries of the world to subscribe to them.

Only by moving forward on all these fronts will we have a real chance of creating a new world order in which peace is much more likely than war to characterize the relations among nations.

One of the best means of achieving a more peaceful world is to seek a more democratic world.

Of the more than 50 major interstate conflicts that have disrupted the world's tranquility since Waterloo and the Napoleonic Wars 175 years ago, not a single one has pitted established liberal democracies against each other.

This is an extraordinary, and highly suggestive, record.

Stated bluntly, democratic countries are far less likely to go to war than authoritarian states.

Thus, one of the most encouraging developments of the '80s was the spread of democracy around the globe—commencing in Latin America, spreading to Asia, and culminating last year in Eastern Europe.

And now, even in Africa, where democracy has been a rare and fragile implant, political pluralism is being established in one nation after another all across the continent.

Yet there are still countries and peoples who labor under the heavy hand of authoritarianism.

In China, where an isolated gerontocracy wedded to the past resorts to brute force to deny the Chinese people their most basic freedoms.

In South Africa, where the white minority continues to hold the black majority in subjugation and servitude.

In Burma, where the State Law and Order Restoration Council brutalizes its citizenry.

And in Zaire, where Mobutu maintains his corrupt and repressive regime.

So it is entirely natural and appropriate that the effort to preserve peace should have as one of its central tenets the promotion of political pluralism.

This means that where democracy already exists, we should work to sustain it.

And where it does not exist, we should strive to establish it.

In those countries which are not already democratic, we ought to condition the offer of U.S. assistance, other than that needed to meet pressing humanitarian concerns, on specific democratic reforms and a real respect for fundamental human rights.

In instances where assistance is not available as a lever, economic sanctions can be imposed, although we must remember that sanctions work best when they are multilateral rather than unilateral.

And in extreme cases, when a regime is engaged in the systematic slaughter of its own people, it may even be necessary to mount some sort of international rescue mission—providing there exists an international consensus on the need for such an undertaking.

Finally, we should significantly expand the National Endowment for Democracy, which provides essential help in strengthening democratic organizations and institutions in fledgling democracies around the world.

Ultimately, the survival of democracy, let alone its spread, will depend on the extent to which democratic governments can translate the promise of democracy into a better life for their people.

It would be a serious mistake to take the survival of democracy for granted.

Unless the leaders of the newly emerging democracies can demonstrate that political pluralism and economic security are compatible concepts, the masses may look to demagogues and would-be dictators for a solution to the underlying social and economic problems that confront them.

In this contest between democracy and deprivation, between pluralism and poverty, the United States can provide three types of assistance: trade, aid, and debt relief.

The war in the Gulf has demonstrated that the United States is capable of acting decisively and wisely around the world.

It is now time to ask ourselves what we have learned from this experience, how the crucible of war can guide us in creating a generation of peace.

When Woodrow Wilson sought to define America's war aims during the First World War, he enunciated 14 Points, prompting French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, who bore Wilson little love, to remark that the good Lord Himself has required only ten.

Being of a somewhat more humble nature, I offer only seven conclusions that we might profitably extract from the Gulf conflict.

Number 1: even after the end of the cold war, we live in an unsafe and uncertain world where ethnic conflicts, religious rivalries, irredentist ambitions, and acts of terrorism can still threaten fundamental American interests.

Number 2: a strong defense will remain a necessary condition for the protection of our most vital interests.

Number 3: collective security rather than neo-isolationism or a Pax Americana offers the best hope of preserving the peace.

But for collective security to work, American leadership, as we learned in the Gulf, is absolutely essential.

Number 4: even as we attempt to preserve the peace, we must recognize that there are times when the use of force is not only justified but necessary.

Number 5: if force does not have to be used, it should be employed not only on a multilateral basis, and preferably with the endorsement of the Security Council, but whenever possible with the prior approval of Congress.

Number 6: if part of the new world order includes the sanctity of existing national boundaries, part of it should also be a recognition that governments do not have an international entitlement to transform the area within their borders into the equivalent of a free fire zone.

And finally, number 7: in the last decade of the 20th century, after the failure of fascism and the collapse of communism, it is the aspiration of men and women to be free, and to freely determine their own destiny, which constitutes the most powerful idea of our time.

It follows, then, that the promotion of pluralism, rather than the containment of communism, should become the primary objective, and the new foundation, of American foreign policy.

Now that the cold war is over, now that American values are in the ascendancy around the globe, we have an opportunity to fashion a new world order where considerations of justice and morality prevail over the realities of brute force and naked aggression.

Where potential lawbreakers know that the international community will act collectively to punish those who plunder their neighbors.

And where peace rather than war is the normal state of affairs among mankind.

Such a world will serve vital American interests.

This is one of the reasons why we dispatched half a million fighting men and women to the Gulf.

This is what those courageous Americans were prepared to shed their blood for.

And this is what some of them made the ultimate sacrifice for.

They gave their all in defense of the principle that aggression must not be allowed to pay.

They fought, and died, not only to liberate a country that was the victim of as bald and brutal an act of aggression as any we've witnessed in the past 50 years, but also on behalf of a vision and a dream of a better world.

We, those they left behind to finish the job, owe it to them to keep alive that vision and to give substance to that dream, so that their sacrifice shall not have been in vain.

If we shirk our responsibilities, if we fail to seize this historic but fleeting opportunity, we will have frittered away what is undoubtedly the best chance in a generation to turn that dream into a reality.

But if we act with boldness and creativity to fashion a new world order out of the chaos of the old, we just may have a chance of giving new meaning to the words of George Bernard Shaw, who reminded us that some men see things as they are and ask why, while other men dream things that never were, and ask why not.

Surely this is a moment for us to reject the counsels of cynicism and despair and, in-

stead, to dream things that never were and ask "why not?"

TRIBUTE TO DR. WALTER LEE SMITH

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Walter Lee Smith. Throughout the years, Dr. Smith's tireless dedication to the development of post secondary minority education programs has earned him widespread acclaim and respect.

As a Fulbright and African-American Institute scholar, a former president of Roxberry Community College in Massachusetts and the immediate past president of Florida A&M, Dr. Walter Smith took the lead in furthering educational opportunities for blacks and minorities around the country and in many Third World nations.

This Monday, Dr. Smith will depart for the Republic of South Africa. As the director of the Tertiary Education Program support project, Dr. Smith will be responsible for developing a variety of post-secondary education programs for blacks and other previously segregated groups in South Africa utilizing public and private universities and education organizations in an effort to improve the quality of life and opportunities for minority communities in South Africa. Emphasis will be placed on government leadership, community development, and higher education.

This unique venture represents the first time the U.S. Government has taken the lead role in developing an extensive cooperative education program with the Republic of South Africa. Today, I would like to commend Dr. Smith for his outstanding achievements and offer my complete support in his upcoming project and his ongoing pursuit to achieve educational equality.

VOTES DURING OFFICIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE, JUNE 25, 1991 THROUGH JUNE 26, 1991

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, during the leave of absence granted me by the House on June 25, 1991, I was not present for 12 recorded votes (rollcalls 190 through 201) on June 25, 1991 and June 26, 1991. Had a family emergency not prevented me from being present and voting, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall 190—"Aye" (H.R. 2686, Interior Appropriations bill fiscal year 1992, Burton amendment to delete \$2 million for restoring the Chicago Public Library. Rejected, 104-318.)

Rollcall 191—"Aye" (H.R. 2686, Interior Appropriations bill fiscal year 1992, Burton amendment to delete \$3.65 million for the construction of the Gateway Park associated with

the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. Rejected, 92-323.)

Rollcall 192—"No" (H.R. 2686, Interior Appropriations bill fiscal year 1992, Crane amendment to eliminate \$178 million, or all of the funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. Rejected, 66-361.)

Rollcall 193—"Aye" (H.R. 2686, Interior Appropriations bill fiscal year 1992, Stearns amendment to reduce funding for the National Endowment for the Arts by about 5 percent or \$7.4 million. Rejected, 196-228.)

Rollcall 194—"No" (H.R. 2686, Interior Appropriations bill fiscal year 1992, Synar amendment to phase in an increase in grazing fees for livestock on public lands from \$1.97/AUM to \$8.70/AUM or to fair market value, whichever is higher, by fiscal 1995. Adopted, 232-192.)

Rollcall 195—"Aye" (H.R. 2686, Interior Appropriations bill fiscal year 1992, Upton amendment for across-the-board reduction in discretionary accounts by 1.67 percent, reducing spending by \$213 million—the amount projected for the firefighting accounts of the Interior and Agriculture Departments funded through an "emergency" provision in the bill, thus breaking the spending caps from the Budget Enforcement Act. Rejected, 169-249.)

Rollcall 196—"Aye" (H.R. 2686, Interior Appropriations bill fiscal year 1992, final passage. Passed, 345-76.)

Rollcall 197—"Aye" (H.R. 2699, District of Columbia Appropriations fiscal year 1992, Rohrabacher amendment to reduce the Federal payment to the District of Columbia from \$630.5 million to \$611.3 million to limit overall growth to 2.4 percent over the fiscal 1991 spending level. Rejected, 153-270.)

Rollcall 198—"No" (H.R. 2699, District of Columbia Appropriations fiscal year 1992, final passage. Prohibits use of Federal funds for abortions, but allows the use of District funds for abortions. Passed, 300-123.)

Rollcall 199—"Aye" (H.R. 2707, Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations fiscal year 1992, Walker amendment for across-the-board spending reduction of 5.9 percent to limit growth to 2.4 percent of fiscal 1991 spending level. Rejected, 55-366.)

Rollcall 200—"No" (H.R. 2707, Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations fiscal year 1992, final passage. Includes language which prohibits HHS from using any funds to enforce abortion counseling regulations. Parental notification provision was stricken from the bill. Passed, 353-74.)

Rollcall 201—"No" (H.R. 2698, Agriculture Appropriations fiscal year 1992, final passage. Passed, 368-48.)

A TRIBUTE TO GARY SIPLIN, AN ASSET TO SOUTH FLORIDA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to give recognition to an outstanding citizen, Mr. Gary Siplin. I am honored to have him living in south Florida and pleased to have this occasion to present

his achievements to you. In the April 29, 1991 issue of south Florida Business Journal, there was an article featuring Mr. Siplin and his accomplishments. I would like to take the time to share this article with you:

He didn't go to Harvard or come from some aristocratic family steeped in the law. And even after seven years with the county attorney's office, where he had won 95 percent of his cases for the county, his name wasn't common among the movers and shakers.

Few knew the name of Gary Siplin in 1989, except the folks over at Greenberg, Traurig, et al, one of the biggest, slickest, most white-bread law firms in South Florida. But they didn't get to be on top by missing a chance at talent.

"I had observed him and he was a gregarious and popular person," says Bob Traurig, a partner with the legal powerhouse. "With this and his background, we felt he would be a great asset to us."

Today, Siplin sits on the 20th floor of the Capital Bank Building on Brickell Avenue and looks across the city from a center of power. His name is still perhaps not so well known on the streets of Miami, but in the inner circles of power, it sparks recognition.

"He's a tireless worker for the economic enhancement of the black community," says Stan Tate, president of Tate Enterprises, a real estate management firm. Tate is also actively involved in a multitude of community service organizations, including the Public Health Trust. "He's very well respected as an attorney and he's a successful businessman. When it comes to this community, he's dedicated."

Siplin was the first black to be elected president of the Dade County Bar Association Young Lawyers Division. He produces and hosts his own weekly talk show on WMBM-AM and is a trustee of the Jackson Public Health Trust. A member of the board of directors of the Dade County Bar Association, he is also on the long range planning committee of the Florida Bar.

Last November, he founded The New Miami Group Inc., an organization of some of the area's young, aggressive black professionals intent on impacting political and economic change in the area.

"We have a moral, economic, political and legal obligation as taxpayers, citizens and voters to start making an effort to include blacks in the mainstream," he says. "And the truth is, it'll pay off for everyone. Give someone a job and before long, they'll be looking to buy a house, and their kids will go to a better school and in the long run, they'll be contributing to the community, rather than taxing it with high unemployment, crime and so forth."

"Money in the black community means jobs in the black community. Kids will work rather than be drug pushers or the next Michael Jordan, because let's face it, he's quite exceptional. But give them the option, give them a viable alternative and they'll take it."

Intent on providing those same kinds of opportunities for others, in 1989 Siplin persuaded Miami's most powerful law firms to contribute \$5,000 a year each for four years to his program to give local black law students a chance to intern with a federal judge. The innovative program is designed to help black law students become more marketable for employment in law firms, corporations and government once they graduate. * * *

Growing up in Orlando, the second of four children, Siplin began at an early age to make opportunities for himself. In high school, he maintained decent grades, worked

as a busboy and dishwasher, and played on the football team. Playing ball got him a scholarship, good grades got him into the University of Pittsburgh and working taught him a lesson.

"It taught me the value of responsibility and that if you work hard, you can achieve a lot of things. It doesn't matter what kind of job you have, as long as it pays you. It's just a stepping stone to the future."

Fresh out of Duquesne University's School of Law in 1981, Siplin became a law clerk for Miami federal court Judge Edward B. Davis, a prime spot for an aspiring attorney, to learn about the trial system and the workings of a judge. Davis remembers Siplin well.

"I picked him out of a number of other candidates with the same academic ability because of his charm and personality," says Davis. "And I've followed his career since. He's worked hard."

Hard work and knowing the value of the dollar paid off for Siplin four years ago when he opened his own businesses on the side. With financing from a commercial bank loan, Siplin opened a hat shop. Hats in the Belfry, and later on, started a rickshaw business in Coconut Grove.

"I've always wanted to be my own boss," he says. "I like the independence of being a businessman. I've always liked hats and I thought it would be a profitable venture."

This is a good market for young, aggressive black professionals," Siplin adds.

In 1989, entrepreneur Siplin was ready to start his own law practice. But Greenberg, Traurig, convinced him to join their elite force.

Siplin says he feels no added pressure from being only one of two black lawyers at the 135-attorney firm. Rather, he sees his position as an incentive to other aspiring black professionals. The firm, he maintains, has been very supportive of his outside activities, including his role as one of the organizers of the boycott against Miami as a convention site following the snub of Nelson Mandela last year.

"I disagree with the boycott's position," says Traurig. "But I respect his right to be vocal about any issue he has a strong feeling about."

"It helps the community to know a politically active person like myself can be a part of a firm like this," Siplin explains, which is a predominantly white organization that is very powerful. I came here because I consider Greenberg one of the best firms in the country. They're good lawyers, and they offered me a good deal in addition to the support I've gotten as far as my political activities, like with the boycott, the Public Health Trust and now the New Miami Group. It'd be very difficult for me to do these things if I had to run my own office."

"The pressure doesn't come from being black; it comes from having to do my work in addition to all my community activities," adds Siplin.

Siplin says one of the things that attracted him to being an attorney was the impetus of being involved in politics.

"I always wanted to use my mind. I thought attorneys had a lot of power. And I also think attorneys are in the political arena. Politics have always interested me."

"If I couldn't be an attorney, I'd probably be an actor," he continued. "I've always liked acting. In fact, that's one of the reasons I became a trial lawyer, because I get a chance to act in front of people, convincing them to vote my way. And of course an offshoot of that is being involved in government."

This is where a smile crosses Siplin's face. Politics. It's the force that drives the man. Although he admits he still would like to have his own law firm, perhaps the first large black law firm, being involved in the decision-making and shaping of South Florida tops his list of priorities.

"I'm always going to be involved in politics whether it's elective, appointed or supportive. Run for office?" he quips. "Maybe one day, but not in the very near future. When there's the opportunity and the right time and the right support. But right now I'm satisfied leading the New Miami Group to a better community for us all."

Mr. Siplin is an asset to the community of south Florida. His life should be a model to all young business men and women across the Nation.

MILITARY CHILD CARE ACT OF 1991

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Military Child Care Act of 1991. This is an important piece of legislation which requires the Secretary of Defense to ensure that child care services are available for all members of the Armed Forces on active duty. These services are to be provided with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense. Military personnel serving our country deserve access to child care for their children. These personnel, who may be called away at any time, deserve to know that their children will have a place to go on a daily basis and that the other parent will not suddenly have to leave a job in order to supervise the children. The source of stability in knowing that his or her children will be supervised should be provided for our Armed Forces.

This bill can be seen as an extension of the Military Child Care Act of 1989. That bill focused on quality of facilities and staff. However, still close to half of all children in military families remain on waiting lists for child care services. My bill would provide care for those children. It maintains the standards from the former bill and provides better access for the children. This is an important, deserved piece of legislation for our military personnel. I hope this legislation receives serious consideration.

PROTECT THE WORLD'S TROPICAL FORESTS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, most of us have heard about the crisis of tropical forest destruction and the permanent loss of wildlife, both plant and animal, that this devastation entails. The World Bank has estimated that 4,000 to 6,000 species are lost each year as a result of deforestation, and that perhaps 25 percent of the world's species could become extinct by the year 2050. Fifty million acres

were destroyed in 1989; at this rate, tropical rain forests will all but disappear in 60 years.

To help stop the eradication of the world's tropical forests, I have introduced the Tropical Forest Consumer Protection and Information Act of 1991. This legislation, endorsed by the Sierra Club, requires all imported tropical wood and wood products to bear labels stating the country of origin and species name of the wood at the point of sale.

The swift passage of this bill is essential to give the U.S. consumer the power to influence the quality of tropical forest management through consumer purchasing decisions, and to help save rain forests throughout the world that are threatened by uncontrolled logging. My legislation will give consumers the power of choice when they buy wood products.

The United States consumes about one-third of the tropical wood products traded globally. Consumers, who are increasingly aware of environmental issues, may not wish to perpetuate the unsound use of fragile forest resources. This bill would give tropical forest harvesters the economic incentive to use sustainable timber production methods.

Requiring country-of-origin labeling is the most important step Congress can take right now to address tropical deforestation. We can give our constituents the ability to effectively and positively influence the fate of the world's remaining tropical rain forests.

IT IS TIME TO ELIMINATE THE NOTCH

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 917, Representative ROYBAL's notch legislation, and to respectfully urge the leadership to take action on this issue now. As most know, Congress enacted legislation in 1977 to correct a flaw in the Social Security benefit formula. The disastrous result, however, was a substantial difference in benefit levels for people with similar work histories but who slightly in age—the notch gap.

It is intolerable that our Social Security system is discriminatory. As a consistent supporter of legislation to correct the notch inequity, I have made the commitment to the elderly in my district to relieve their anguish and end this inequity. I have had many constituents write to me and suggest that Congress is simply waiting for notch babies to die rather than address issue. I am mortified that Americans believe we in Congress are too cowardly to make the right choice. Excuses are stale.

The notch issue is about fairness, and it is our responsibility to eliminate the notch inequity immediately. Notch babies worked and paid into the Social Security system and were promised that, like everyone else who paid into the trust funds, they would be treated equally. Further, the loss of benefits may mean the difference between purchasing nutritious foods or providing medicine to ensure good health care. The impact of this notch inequity is nothing less than astounding.

Let us stand together and show our courage to pass H.R. 917. To allow the inquiry to continue for another year would be unjust.

HONORING ROBERT BERRY

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the outstanding work of 7-year-old Robert Berry of Detroit. Little Robert took charge of a tense and emotional situation when his mother went into labor at their home. Hoping that his grandmother, who lives two doors away, would assist, he called for her to come quickly. When the grandmother arrived, she promptly called 911 for assistance. However, she panicked, handed the phone to Robert and ran outside for air.

Robert intently followed the directions of a 911 operator; he coached his mother and calmed her down by instructing her to take deep breaths. This young man even retrieved a blanket for the baby. The 911 operator stayed on the line with Robert until the ambulance arrived, about 7 or 8 minutes after a 7-pound, 1-ounce baby girl made her way screaming into the world.

Young Robert is earnest, caring, and responsible. He took charge of a situation without missing a beat. He is a hero and a big brother at the same time. I'm sure his loved ones will admire, respect, and cherish his love for years to come.

During a time of much concern over our black youth, young Robert Berry reminds us that our children are decisive, kind, helpful, and loving.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow colleagues to join me in saluting brave young Robert Berry. Robert does not ask for recognition nor does he look for it. He's helped his mother in the past; when she fell ill with epilepsy he telephoned 911. His bravery serves as a model for the Detroit community and for America, a model of caring and responsibility.

CONGRATULATIONS, HEATHER WALLING

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Heather Walling, a graduate of Cincinnati's Colerain Vocational Center on being awarded first place in the national Project InVEST essay contest.

This contest was sponsored by the Independent Insurance Agents of America and is a joint program of both insurance companies and agents' associations to promote insurance training through a vocational education simulation. The program is active in over 140 schools nationwide. All students participating in this program had to submit an essay, and Heather's essay was chosen as the best by a

committee consisting of insurance agency, association, and company personnel.

Success has never been out of Heather's reach. As a senior she was a member of the Executive Committee for Business Professionals of America and was elected secretary of that same group at the regional level. After graduating in June, she achieved the goal of securing a full-time job with Nationwide Insurance Company and feels that the Project InVEST program has prepared her for what lies ahead in the future.

I am proud to have a person like Heather Walling in my district. I can only hope that other students will follow her lead and emulate her sense of pride and dedication. I wish her continued success in all of her future endeavors.

THE ELECTION OF BORIS YELTSIN TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF RUSSIA

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today, Boris Yeltsin was formerly sworn in as President of the Russian Republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [U.S.S.R.]. In light of this election, I am introducing a sense of the Congress resolution congratulating both President Boris Yeltsin and the people of the Republic of Russia on the first democratic election in a millennium of Russian history.

Over 70 years ago, Russia was on the verge of a grave experiment, one that would bring only death and destitution to the people of that great nation. Inaugurated by the likes of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin, but with other players such as Leon Trotsky, a panorama of fear and hatred was laid before the nation for years to come.

With democratic elections having now taken place in the Russian Republic, this generation-long tragedy has hopefully come to an end. While the democratic election of Boris Yeltsin represents the affirmation of the rights of the individual to determine his or her future, it also represents the triumph of the ideals of democracy in a nation that previously had little experience with such an ideal.

If political democracy has emerged in the Russian Republic, hopefully economic liberty will quickly follow. In his inaugural speech, President Yeltsin noted that one of his most important priorities will be radical economic reform. Truly, this would represent another great victory for the Russian people, who have the richest of resources but the poorest of systems to bring what they have to their tables.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's handshake and speech congratulating the newly inaugurated President of the Russian Republic at his swearing in ceremony is a sign that Boris Yeltsin's program of reforms may face more cooperation in the future than it has in the past. It also serves as a footnote to the extent to which Soviet President Gorbachev has acknowledged the significance of President Yeltsin's election.

Clearly, all the ramifications of this election cannot be discussed within the confines of a

legislative vehicle commemorating the election. Nevertheless, this concurrent resolution, commemorating the election and congratulating all the people of Russia, serves to express the sincere hopes of the Members of Congress that this is but the first step in a march toward integration into the Western World and the brotherhood of nations that make economic liberty, political democracy, and human rights the foundation of their government.

TEACHING AND REHABILITATING OUR YOUTH [TROY]

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Teaching and Rehabilitating Our Youth Program [TROY] for their efforts to organize and create a system to aid troubled youths in my district.

The TROY program was formed as a supplement to public juvenile delinquency programs, reaching out to those youth who were slipping through cracks in the system. Rather than producing a study or a series of abstract recommendations, they are working to initiate rapid and fundamental change with demonstrable concrete results. The TROY program complements the efforts of the juvenile justice system by localizing the process of restoring Miami's troubled youths.

On October 1, 1991, the group will implement a five-part plan which consists of: One, public awareness; two, residential programs; three, non-residential programs and diversion; four, mental health; and five, advocacy and mentoring. This course of action will coincide with active support and involvement from various segments of the community, including schools, colleges and universities, community-based organizations, and the private sector.

The TROY program makes an important investment in Miami's youth. I commend the leadership of the TROY founders for supporting this important work. These include the program's initial coordinators: Judge Tom Peterson, Jennifer Schuster, and Odalys Acosta. Those involved with the HRS include: Hon. Janet McAliley, Margaret Hebson, Roger Cuevas, Joseph Mathos, Russ Wheatley, John Stepherson, Walter Odon, and Ellis Berger.

Those members involved with the State Attorney's Office include: Leon Botkin, Kim Daise, Steven Spencer, and Lynn Episcopo. Those affiliated with the Public Defender Office are: Steve Harper, Samira Ghazel, Odalys Acosta, and Sandy Schwartz. Those involved in the JASS. Diversion are Shirley Almeida and Jeanette Garcia. In addition those involved from the community include: Dr. Harry Henshaw, Marc Schusheim, Barbara Hibson, and Michelle Puldy-Berger. Other founding members not mentioned also include: Judge C. Edelstein, Dorothy Taylor, Paul Sweeney, Seymour Gelber, Paul Cromwell, Judge Robbie Barr, Steve Leifman, Bertha Pitts, Dagmar Peizer, Steve Applebaum, Charle Jones, and Liz Perkins.

H.R. 2786

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring the House's attention to H.R. 2786, a bill I introduced on June 26, 1991. In light of the recent Supreme Court decision, *Rust versus Sullivan*, it has become absolutely vital to ensure that women continue to receive complete, honest, and thorough information on all their options during pregnancy. The Supreme Court decision severely restricts the patient-doctor relationship. The Federal Government should not tamper with this relationship. My bill reiterates that the Federal Government shall not create laws which in turn restrict a medical professional from advising a patient on all her safe, legal options, including the option of abortion.

All the cosponsors of this bill are Republicans. This should emphasize that the effort to preserve the doctor-patient relationship is bipartisan. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2786 is essential for appropriate doctor-patient relationships in which complete medical information can be provided. I hope this legislation will be given fair consideration by the House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO MARK A. WALKER OF
COVINGTON, TN

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a distinguished Tennessee jurist, the late Mark A. Walker of Covington, TN. Judge Walker died unexpectedly June 7, 1991, at Tipton County's Baptist Memorial Hospital. He was 82.

Mr. Speaker, it should be pointed out that Judge Walker was the grandson of the late U.S. Rep. Charles B. Simonton. Congressman Simonton so ably represented our congressional district from 1879 to 1883.

Judge Walker's career is filled with public service. He served two terms in the Tennessee House of Representatives. After serving his country in World War II, he was elected circuit court judge. He was reelected without opposition until his appointment in 1967 to the court of criminal appeals, where he was presiding judge. He retired from the bench in 1987.

My wife, Betty Ann, joins me in extending our sympathy to Judge Walker's two sons, Mark A. Walker, Jr., and Lawrence E. Walker, both of Memphis, and his daughter, Eileen W. Hatfield of Collierville.

As a tribute to Judge Walker, I would respectfully ask that an article about his life, which appeared in the June 12, 1991, edition of the Covington Leader be made part of my remarks for this day.

[From the Covington Leader, June 12, 1991]

NOTED JURIST DIED FRIDAY

Mark A. Walker of Covington died unexpectedly Friday morning in Baptist Memo-

rial Hospital-Tipton. Walker was the presiding judge of the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals from 1967 until his retirement on Oct. 1, 1987.

Services were held Tuesday at 2 p.m. in the Covington First Presbyterian Church, where he was a member, with Dr. David Shepperson, Jr. officiating. Interment was in Munford Cemetery in Covington with Maley-Yarbrough Funeral Home Inc. in charge of arrangements.

Born in Covington Sept. 8, 1908, his parents were Mark A. and Ella Simonton Walker. A graduate of Byars-Hall High School, he received a bachelor of science degree in 1931 from the University of Tennessee. He attended law school at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and the University of Wisconsin.

Admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1935, he practiced law in Covington. He was elected to represent Tipton County for two terms in the Tennessee Legislature from 1939-42 in the House of Representatives.

In 1942, Walker enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served for four years with tours of duty in the Western Pacific and the Battle of Okinawa. Following his discharge from the Navy in 1946 with the rank of commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve (retired), he campaigned for and was elected circuit judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit, which included Lauderdale, Tipton, Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy and Madison counties. He was re-elected as circuit judge, without opposition, in 1950, 1958 and 1966. The 16th Judicial Circuit later became the 25th Judicial Circuit, comprised of Lauderdale, Tipton, Fayette, Hardeman and MacNairy counties.

The Court of Criminal Appeals was created in 1967 and Judge Walker was appointed one of the three members of that court and selected as presiding judge. This court, comprised of nine members, three from each grand division, meets at Jackson, Nashville and Knoxville. Elected to that court in 1968, he was re-elected in 1974 and 1982.

Judge Walker was a member of the American, Tennessee and Tipton County bar associations, American Judicature Society, Institute of Judicial Administration and Kappa Sigma fraternity. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, and a member and past president of the Covington Lions Club.

The West Tennessee Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, Eagle Scout Class of 1989 was named in honor of Judge Walker. A boy Scout in his youth, he was a member of Troop No. 2, sponsored by the Covington First Presbyterian Church. From 1921-24 he served as scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 1, chartered by the Covington Lions Club.

Walker, the widower of Lulie Eddins Walker, is survived by two sons, Mark A. Walker Jr. and Lawrence E. Walker of Memphis; a daughter, Eileen W. Hatfield of Collierville, and two grandchildren.

AMBASSADOR MAX KAMPELMAN
ADDRESSES OPENING PLENARY
OF CSCE NATIONAL MINORITIES
MEETING

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, July 1 marked the opening of the CSCE Experts Meeting on National Minorities in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting comes at a critical time as na-

tional minority issues confront many of the CSCE Signatory States.

Ambassador Max Kampelman, the very able head of the U.S. delegation addressed in his opening statement the issues confronting the experts meeting in Geneva. "The growing ethnic and national minority tensions in Europe disturb us all because they symbolize direct threats to European security and stability," stated Kampelman. "The great challenge for us in this meeting is to explore whether the CSCE process is equipped with sufficient will and energy to deal constructively with those new threats."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit Ambassador Kampelman's statement for the RECORD and commend his eloquent remarks to my colleagues.

PLENARY REMARKS BY MAX M. KAMPELMAN, HEAD OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE GENEVA MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL MINORITIES, JULY 1, 1991

Mr. Chairman: One year ago, almost to the day, we adopted the Copenhagen Document, the first human rights document of the post-Cold War era. Since Copenhagen, CSCE has taken further strides at the Paris Summit, in meetings at Valletta and Krakow, and most recently at the Berlin Ministerial. Last fall, we welcomed a united Germany into our midst and only two weeks ago, Albania joined us, and by so doing, re-joined the family of Europe. We welcome Albania to our process.

These steps forward were possible because member states of the CSCE were willing to confront, overcome, and even eliminate formidable barriers to freedom and security on this continent—barriers that had kept Europe divided by force and by fear for more than forty years—barriers that the CSCE has worked to bridge and eradicate since the very inception of the Helsinki process which began in 1975.

We have made significant progress dismantling the most onerous and obvious obstacles to a Europe whole and free. But some remain, and they can only be removed through genuine, peaceful, political processes. We know that one such irritating obstacle relates to the understandable and historically justifiable aspiration of the Baltic States and their peoples for independence. The United States delegation joins the many others here in the conviction that our efforts to create a Europe whole and free call for the realization of those aspirations so that in the not-too-distant future, the circle of states around this table includes within it representatives from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The achievement of a Europe whole and free means much more than simply having all the states sitting at a table together, important as that is. Governments and citizens alike must work together to address and overcome deep-seated problems that increasingly plague us and this continent. Many are legacies of the Cold War. Many reflect unresolved antagonisms that preceded it: authoritarian habits, entrenched old structures, and insular and intolerant attitudes. These can breed new divisions among us and frustrate the process of democracy-building and reform. The challenge is serious because it comes at a time when we have never been closer to a Europe whole and free.

The delegation of the United States is as persuaded as any delegation in this hall that the subject matter of the conference we begin today is vitally important. The growing ethnic and national minority tensions in

Europe disturb all of us because they symbolize direct threats to European security and stability. The great challenge for us in this meeting is to explore whether the CSCE process is equipped with sufficient will and energy to deal constructively with those new threats.

Europe has emerged from grievous spiritual and physical devastation. The Nazi brutalities, the devastation of war, the havoc of communism—all of these have taken their toll. Much of Europe is an environmental mess. Life expectancy in some parts of Europe is six to ten years below that of other parts of Europe. These and other symbols of chaos represent a backwardness which must be eliminated. It is time to proceed with a rebuilding of the continent.

The peoples of Europe have every reason now to look forward to a new dawn for democracy. They expect respect for human dignity and freedom for those who were held captive in the dungeons of history. The emerging democracies have desperately been organizing themselves to fulfill those responsibilities and to pull themselves out of state-controlled economic rigidity into expansive competitive market performance.

Most of Europe has come to appreciate that its task is to harmonize its political and economic energies so that they are consistent with the dramatic changes in science, technology and communication which are expanding the horizons of the human race in ways that bring our ideals and aspirations into near reality.

The group of twelve European states is rapidly moving in the direction of coordination, cooperation and unity in order to maximize that opportunity. We now have the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the Court on Human Rights, the Western European Union—all based on the need to move toward integration—if we are to help our people realize their rightful expectations.

The emerging democracies of this continent understand the need to emulate that development and to be a part of it. Discussions have been underway to bring the whole continent closer together economically and politically. It is true that the economic problems are severe and frequently appear crippling, but the will and the means for dealing with those problems have been strong and increasingly self-evident. Just as a divided Germany belongs to yesterday and not to tomorrow, so must Europe leave its sharp divisions of yesterday behind as it joins tomorrow.

The continent of Europe is an old one. The human race is a relatively new one, still growing, still maturing, still evolving, still reaching to prove itself. Bigotry and discrimination and hate have so far been an integral part of our emerging species, but we know that, to the extent that it exists, such bigotry, discrimination and hate are inconsistent with our religious teachings and create barriers toward realizing our human aspirations. In my country, manifestations of it can still be seen in racial intolerance. In Europe, that manifestation takes the form of anti-semitism, in discrimination against the Gypsies, and in myriad other ethnic rivalries and hatreds.

The threatened disintegration of Yugoslavia is particularly dangerous. The traditional estrangements in that troubled country are exacerbated by the fact that boundary lines of the republics do not necessarily mark the boundaries between the various ethnic groups. We also know that violence does not respect boundary lines. That is why our ministers in Berlin issued a collective

statement of concern. That is why Secretary of State Baker travelled to Yugoslavia a few days ago. That is why we support the efforts underway by the Foreign Ministers of Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands to end violence and renew meaningful dialogue. That is why we support the recent call by members of the European Community to engage the CSCE emergency mechanism.

A new basis for unity in Yugoslavia is obviously called for. It will include greater autonomy for the republics. But these foundations for a united country can only be fundamentally achieved through peaceful means, by negotiations. Any political authority in that country that seeks to restore the authoritarianism of the past, that puts obstacles in the way of peaceful resolution of differences, that violates human and minority rights, that strives to impose a solution by force, distances itself from the CSCE family of nations and from our common achievement of a Europe whole and free. In that connection, we must here note our deep concern over the continued Serbian repression of the ethnic Albanian majority in the Province of Kosovo.

We note with interest the intention reported to us this afternoon by the distinguished representative of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is on our minds because it erupted into violence, but we know there are other similar problems. In Romania, Ceausescu, with dictatorial power, decided to turn his country's ethnic Hungarian minority into Romanians. Ethnic Hungarian cultural institutions were undermined and ethnic Hungarian villages were threatened with depopulation and replaced by new multi-ethnic towns. This is a continuing source of tension.

In Bulgaria, the twelve percent Turkish minority were by fiat suddenly turned into instant Bulgarians. In 1984, the Bulgarian army was used to compel persons bearing Turkish names to change to Bulgarian names. Turkish language newspapers and magazines were banned. Turkish ethnic dress and the use of the Turkish language were prohibited. This is a continuing source of tension.

We all hope that these and other illustrations of barbarism are ending with Europe's turn toward democracy and liberty. But the disputes are real and threaten European stability.

The United States does not believe that there is any single "magic pill" to national minority questions and concerns. We come to this table cognizant of the need to keep an open mind and to work with others toward solutions, particularly at this time when many CSCE countries are still in the early stages of forming new constitutions, revamping their systems, and building civil societies.

We come ready to listen and discuss, and to share our own perspectives as one of the world's largest and longest continual democracy and multi-ethnic societies. We know what has, through trial and error, worked for us. We will participate fully aware of our own inadequacies and of the fact that one cannot just transplant our own solutions, just as some solutions found by others may not prove workable in our country.

The United States is fully convinced that democracy and the principles of human liberty and freedom and the rule of law are fundamental if we are to act constructively in the face of these challenges. We know that, as Switzerland has matured and strengthened its democratic institutions, its German-speaking, French-speaking, Italian-speaking and Romansch-speaking citizens live to-

gether in harmony. We know that, as Belgium has strengthened its democratic institutions, the Flemish and Walloons relate peacefully with one another. We know that ethnic Swedes live comfortably in Finland. We know that the once-frightening words "Alsace-Lorraine" no longer mean violence between France and Germany. It is today one of Europe's more pacific, prosperous, democratic and cooperative regions in Europe.

The more a democracy matures, the more each individual's rights are protected, and the more we find that the rights of persons belonging to minorities are respected. The fundamentals of democracy are the basic rights of the individual citizen. Indeed, it all CSCE states were firmly established as democracies, ethnic and related concerns would be lessened considerably if not essentially eliminated. Democracy as it matures brings with it public confidence in the legitimacy of state authority and the integrity of its legal systems.

The rule of law is an integral part of a democratic society. Diversity and difference within our countries will continue. The challenge is to keep those differences within the bounds of law. With a society based on the rule of law, with a genuinely independent judiciary, that society can effectively channel differences of all kinds so that they generally remain within peaceful limits. An effective and justly-administered legal system produces public confidence and encourages a commitment toward stability.

The free and peaceful exercise of human rights requires a respect for the least of us and keeping the range of alternatives as wide as possible for the exercise of liberties by members of minorities. To this end, it is imperative that private citizens have the ability to take initiative and establish schools, churches, clubs, and media so that they may freely express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, alone or in community with others.

These democratic structures and formalities must be accompanied by responsible democratic leadership. Intolerance and discrimination and hatred must be condemned and anti-discrimination laws must be enacted and enforced. Bigotry cannot be changed by law. Tolerance cannot be imposed. But acts of discrimination can be made unlawful. If pluralistic societies are to function well, governments must actively promote, encourage and reward attitudes of tolerance.

There is also the demand of national minorities for local autonomy. Differences arise as to which powers are to be delegated to the individual republics and which are to be retained at the center of government. This is intimately related to the status of minority groups within the republic. And here, again, many of these tensions could be dealt with if important aspects of governmental authority were vested in elected local officials rather than in officials of local governments who are appointed to their posts by the central government. Democratization and decentralization of power are important principles of responsible government.

I do not mean to oversimplify the problem. It's a serious one, primarily because it is usually accompanied by utter mistrust and frequently by disdain and even hatred of one group for another. And this is where leadership must play a vital role and CSCE must help provide that leadership.

The United States is convinced that the CSCE process can help our entire family of

nations meet the requirements and realize the promise of Europe in the 21st century. We urge a continued spirit of cooperation and understanding, restraint and dialogue. That is the CSCE way. We wish to do our share as we proceed along that way.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, it is once again a great honor to join my colleagues in this very important effort to draw attention to the plight of Soviet Jews.

In recent months, we have rejoiced at the large number of Soviet Jews who have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union for Israel. But, for every person who is given permission to leave, there is another who is denied. One of those cases is that of Dmitri Berman.

On January 4, just days before his scheduled departure for Israel, Dmitri Berman's emigration and internal documents were seized by Soviet officials. Threatened with imprisonment and a retrial on a previously dismissed murder charge, Dmitri sought refuge at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow. There he has remained for 6 months awaiting an end to this ordeal, an ordeal which began 3 years ago.

At that time, Dmitri Berman was arrested for the murder of a serviceman in his hometown of Nikolaev, Ukraine. In the absence of any evidence linking him to the murder, Dmitri was tortured and humiliated in prison and forced into making a false confession. At trial, he was sentenced to 13 years of hard labor.

Through international pressure, however, all charges against Dmitri were finally dropped in August 1990, and the chief procurator of the Ukraine confirmed it in writing. Now the Soviet authorities want to reopen the murder case even though they have no new evidence.

In the words of David Waksberg, executive director of the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews, "The renewed harassment of Dmitri Berman is a blatant violation of human rights. Berman was the innocent victim of an anti-Semitic scapegoating conspiracy, and now on the eve of his departure for Israel, he is again being persecuted * * *."

Please join with me in calling upon the Soviet Government to allow Dmitri Berman to emigrate to Israel, and to provide for his safe passage out of the Canadian Embassy. We cannot let this injustice stand.

A LETTER FROM THE HEART—ALABAMA'S SALUTE TO THE TROOPS

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues today a letter, a very special letter, that touched my heart and will touch the heart of everyone who reads it.

The letter was written by 1st Lt. Robert Craig, a member of the 82d Airborne Division of the U.S. Army who attended an annual benefit concert staged by the country music group Alabama in their hometown, Fort Payne, AL.

This year an estimated 75,000 people attended the June Jam benefit concert on June 15, a concert the group dedicated to all of the men and women who had ever served in the U.S. military. Two of the attendees were Lieutenant Craig and another veteran, a soldier who had served in Vietnam nearly 20 years earlier.

I want to share with my colleagues the poignant letter written by Lieutenant Craig about his experience with the veteran from the Vietnam era which followed a salute to the troops during Alabama's June Jam concert.

JUNE 18, 1991.

Dear Alabama, I would like to thank you for the unforgettable experience my wife and I had at our first June Jam (June Jam X), and commend you for the outstanding service you give and example you set for our great nation. Undoubtedly, it was the most thrilling and exciting event I've had (save the reunion with my wife) since returning from Operation Desert Storm.

I would like to share with you an experience I had during the "Salute to the Armed Forces" portion of the Jam. I was fortunate enough to sit next to a Vietnam veteran, an Alabama native. Because of the enormous difference in the conduct of our wars and the conduct of the nation back home, I was, to say the least, nervous and extremely cautious. Later, I found out, much to my surprise, that he was even more nervous than I. After stumbling over ourselves for about an hour or so, the foundation was finally laid for a strong and emotional relationship, which I'm sure will last for years to come. Well, as the soldiers from past conflicts slowly moved across stage and took their place of honor, the crowd silently and reverently watched. However, when the jungle camouflaged, boonie capped-ranger tab wearing Vietnam vet came across the stage, the crowd wildly cheered and clapped, and gave him the welcome home he should have had 20 years ago. I looked at the old staff sergeant, my friend, and saw the tears of sadness, frustration, anguish, and exhaustion roll down his cheek. I have never seen a man stand so tall or look so proud. I will never forget what you did for that soldier. Thank you!

This fast paced and crazy world we live in seems to get harder and harder to live in. Ultimately, our Heavenly Father's plan will prevail and there will be no more pain and suffering. But until then we as a human race must work with what we have to make this world the best it can be. It is refreshing and inspiring to see people in a position of great influence do the noble and worthwhile work you do. The money you raise, the causes you support, and the influence you spread is truly beautiful. I would go back to Panama, Saudi Arabia, or anywhere else to fight and die for people like you. I am a great fan of your music, but a greater fan of your compassion, morals, and ethics.

A Forever Fan,

ROBERT R. CRAIG,
1st Lt IN, 82nd Airborne
Division, U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion this letter personifies a spirit of renewed patriotism and pride in America that is sweeping our great Nation.

I want to acknowledge the true from-the-heart emotions Lieutenant Craig conveyed in

his letter. I'd like to also commend the group Alabama.

TRIBUTE TO BAY PORT, MI, FISH SANDWICH FESTIVAL

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, the Great Lakes have, over the years, provided Michigan, as well as many other States, with an abundant and delicious source of fresh water fish. This resource has proven invaluable, not only from a recreational standpoint, but also as a boost to our State's economy.

In light of this, I wish to take the opportunity to give special recognition to the town of Bay Port, MI—often referred to as one of the world's largest fresh water fishing ports—upon the commencement of the 14th annual Bay Port Fish Sandwich Festival, being held on August 3 and 4, 1991. For the past 13 years, this friendly town of 550 located in Huron County on the "thumb" of Michigan's "mitten" has offered its famous, distinctive culinary delight, the Bay Port fish sandwich, to friends, neighbors and tourists alike.

Fresh water fishing has the distinction of being the biggest industry and largest employer in Bay Port, and this magnificent festival annually attracts thousands of visitors from Michigan and surrounding areas. Again this year, Bay Port townspeople will donate their time and energies to serve 10,000 Bay Port fish sandwiches to guests visiting their quaint fishing community. The dedicated efforts and steadfast commitment of these fine individuals do not go unnoticed or unappreciated.

Therefore, it is with great enthusiasm and pride that I salute all associated with the 14th annual Bay Port Fish Sandwich Festival. I encourage all citizens to join me in commemorating this gala event.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEA FUNDS AMONG THE STATES MUST BE MADE FAIRER

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, when the House recently considered the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992, I rose in reluctant opposition to the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE], to that bill. Congressman CRANE'S amendment would strike funding for the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] for fiscal year 1992.

Although I generally support funding for the NEA, my support for the NEA is growing tepid because of the regional funding inequities seemingly inherent in the way the NEA distributes funds to the States. I refer specifically to the gross discrepancy between the amount of NEA funds distributed to the State of New

York as compared to the amount given to the 17 States which comprise the Sunbelt region.

For example, according to NEA fiscal year 1989 statistics, New York State alone received a whopping \$11.1 million more in NEA grant money than all of the Sunbelt States combined. New York garnered an incredible \$39.9 million in NEA funds, while the 17 Sunbelt States (Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas) received only \$28.8 million.

Overall, New York easily led the Nation in NEA grant money in 1989. California ranked a distant second with \$16.2 million, getting less than half of New York's share. Texas, the third largest State in the Nation, led the Sunbelt region, ranking 8th nationally and receiving \$4.7 million. My home State of Florida, the fourth largest State in the Nation, received a paltry \$1.9 million and ranked 17th. Arkansas was ranked dead last among the 50 States, receiving only \$451,950 from the NEA in 1989.

New York's take from the NEA is so large, that not even the Sunbelt, combined with the NEA funds given to Idaho, Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, Iowa, and Nebraska can equal New York's share. I find it incredible that one State can receive more funds than 32 States from a Government agency that ostensibly is interested in all regions of the country.

As cochairman of the Congressional Sunbelt caucus, I wrote an article for the caucus' newsletter, hoping to alert the 154 members of the Sunbelt caucus to this disturbing fact. I was hoping that by bringing this fact to light, the NEA would correct this inequity for fiscal year 1990. Unfortunately for artists in the Sunbelt, this was not to be the case.

For fiscal year 1990, I found that the funding discrepancy still existed between New York and the 17 Sunbelt States, although the difference was not as dramatic as fiscal year 1989's figure. According to NEA statistics, New York garnered \$33.65 million in NEA funds, compared to the Sunbelt's share of \$28.9 million for a difference of \$4.75 million, last year. New York easily led the Nation again in NEA funding, receiving more than double the amount of funding received by California, which at \$15.96 million was a distant second. New York's share from the NEA funds given to Delaware, Idaho, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Nevada, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Hawaii can equal New York's huge share.

This regional funding inequity is obscene, a word with which I am sure the NEA is familiar. I voted against the Crane amendment this time; I did however, support the Stearns amendment, which would have cut \$7.4 million from the NEA. I voted for the Stearns amendment mainly to register my displeasure over the meager funds the Sunbelt receives from the NEA.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that New York is considered by many to be the cultural center of the Nation. However, I wonder how many aspiring artists in the rest of the country simply lack the resources to develop their artistic potential. The National Endowment for the Arts is

a national program—not a New York program. I will continue to follow this issue closely, and I plan to become more active on this issue in my role as cochairman of the Congressional Sunbelt caucus, especially when the NEA is due for reauthorization. This funding inequity is unfair and must be changed, either internally by the NEA, or if the NEA is unwilling, by the Congress.

DANCYVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ADDED TO PRESTIGIOUS NATIONAL REGISTER

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedicated work of members of the Dancyville United Methodist Church. Led by Ms. Dorothy Moore, their hard work and diligent effort was rewarded recently when their church and its adjacent cemetery were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

That listing secured the church's place in Dancyville's history, rightfully protecting it from future building projects that might adversely affect the building's historic character and longtime role in the community. The church has a history in Dancyville and Haywood County dating back some 150 years. The Dancyville United Methodist Church is easily worthy of this coveted recognition.

The work of church members toward achieving this goal is to be commended. I've been going to Dancyville all my life and the community is filled with wonderful people. It remains a community wrapped in strong moral fiber and sound American values.

I want to join my friends in Dancyville and Haywood County in expressing my congratulations to Ms. Moore, the church, and its members on this historic achievement.

Clearly, it is a treasure worth preserving in Dancyville, TN.

I respectfully request that the attached article be included with these remarks.

DANCYVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ADDED TO PRESTIGIOUS NATIONAL REGISTER

Haywood County's contribution to the list of history-making places swelled by two March 13 when the Dancyville United Methodist Church and its adjacent cemetery on the southern edge of Haywood County were added to the National Register of Historic Places.

The church and cemetery, dating to the mid-19th century, were considered for nomination and examined by the 13-member State Review Board in January. Though Steve Rogers of the Tennessee Historical Commission said Monday that the church made the list in March, notification to the state came only last week.

The listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the Department of the Interior provides recognition of places worthy of preservation but does not encumber property with federal regulations.

The Dancyville church's inclusion reinforces its historic importance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the property. By virtue of its listing, the prop-

erty could qualify for certain federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation.

One of the Dancyville church members who has been instrumental in moving the church's nomination through the recognition process, Dorothy Moore, said that the community is overjoyed by the acceptance of the church and cemetery to the national register. Members of the community plan to purchase markers for the property as soon as possible.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN "ACE" COHN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, recently Toledoans lost a very valuable member of our community with the passing of Alan "Ace" Cohn. A World War II Navy veteran, Ace was actively involved in a number of Toledo organizations. He was a member of the Temple Shomer Emunim, the Toledo Museum of Art, and the Toledo Botanical Gardens. For over 30 years, he was a respected steel executive, and most recently was the president and treasurer for Globe Trucking Co. and managing partner with John Savage at SAVCO.

For over two decades, Alan was an active member of the Democratic Party. In 1968, was elected as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. From 1968 to 1980 he served as a committeeman to the Democratic State Central Committee; and from 1966 to 1980 he served ably for 5 years as the Democratic State Finance Chairman, and was treasurer of the State Democratic Party. His knowledge and love of politics were evident in his commitment and tireless efforts on behalf of the Democratic Party.

He was also an avid sports fan. In 1968 he was appointed to the advisory board of the Toledo Mud Hens Baseball Club. He was also a driving force behind the formation of the Jamie Farr Golf Classic which has brought the LPGA to Toledo and is a source of great pride in our community.

I speak for all of those who knew Alan "Ace" Cohn in expressing our most heartfelt sympathy to his wife, Suzanne; their sons, Robert and Carlton; daughters, Julia and Rion Kwell; his sister, Elaine Wolson; and grandsons, Benjamin and Matthew Kwell.

Mr. Speaker, Alan Cohn was a valuable source of inspiration and guidance to all who knew him. We all, and I for one, will deeply miss him.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LEAD CONTAMINATION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1991

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce today the introduction of the Lead Contamination Control Act Amendments of 1991, a comprehensive strategy to fight the

most serious environmental threat to our children—childhood lead poisoning.

The statistics on childhood lead poisoning are truly shocking. Nationwide, 3 million young children—nearly one out of every six—have been exposed to enough lead to impair mental development. In some cities, half the young children may have suffered brain damage due to lead exposure.

Lead poisoning is pervasive. It is incurable. It reduces IQ's and diminishes thinking abilities permanently. The only good news is that it is also entirely preventable.

The legislation being presented today has precisely this aim—prevention. It provides an effective program to address the two most important causes of childhood lead poisoning: Deteriorated lead paint and lead in drinking water.

The legislation strengthens the program to reduce lead levels in drinking water, because drinking water is the most widespread source of lead exposure.

The legislation requires that families be warned about hidden hazards from old lead paint before they move into a home or an apartment, because families need this information to protect themselves from the most dangerous source of lead exposure.

The legislation strengthens the program to inspect schools and day care centers for lead contamination, because many children spend most of their time in schools or centers.

The legislation expands programs to test children for lead poisoning, because early detection is essential to protecting children from permanent brain damage.

And the legislation requires that lead in food, ceramics, and crystal pitchers be reduced, because there is no known safe level of lead exposure.

Taken together, these measures add up to an effective prevention program—a prevention program that this Nation cannot afford to overlook anymore.

A new report released today by the Natural Resources Defense Council underscores the seriousness of the lead problem and the urgent need for new legislation. Three years ago, Congress passed a law that required schools and day care facilities to test their drinking water for lead. Yet compliance has been abysmal. According to the report, my own State of California cannot even say how many schools or day care facilities have tested their water for lead. The same is true in other States.

I am particularly worried about what the report says about day care centers. Babies at day care centers are fed baby formula. Often this formula is made with boiled water. The process of boiling concentrates the lead. In several reported instances, young infants have become severely lead poisoned from drinking milk made from such lead-laden water.

Despite the substantial risks, the NRDC report says that fewer than 1 percent of the day care facilities in the country have tested their water to see if it is safe for making baby formula. This is an intolerable situation. The new legislation would make the testing requirement federally enforceable for the first time.

I expect Congress to move fast to pass comprehensive lead legislation. The House Health and the Environment Subcommittee will hold hearings on the legislation this month.

THE PARTNERSHIPS FOR EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Partnerships for Educational Advancement Act. This bill will amend the Higher Education Act to provide incentives for 2-year postsecondary institutions of higher education and 4-year baccalaureate degree granting institutions to create articulation partnerships between the 2-year schools and the 4-year schools. The bill also creates a scholarship program for students at 2-year institutions to continue with their education toward a baccalaureate degree.

Since we know that more than one-half of all first-time, first-year students attending postsecondary institutions attend community or junior colleges, and because almost one-half of minority students enrolled in higher education attend 2-year institutions, these institutions represent a substantial and an important educational resource. The bill is designed to help assist students in bridging the gap between 2-year to 4-year institutions, enabling them to reach their individual potential, as well as contribute to the larger society.

This act, which amends title I of the Higher Education Act, will ensure that academic credits earned at a 2-year institution will be transferable to a 4-year baccalaureate institution. Below is a section-by-section description of the bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION

Section 1. SHORT TITLE.—This section names the bill "Partnerships for Educational Advancement Act of 1991."

Section 2. ARTICULATION AGREEMENTS.—This section amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 by creating a \$50 million program for articulation agreements between partnerships of 2-year and 4-year institutions of higher education. The section includes the findings and purpose of the programs.

The bill requires the Secretary of Education to make grants, from amounts appropriated, to States to enable States to make awards to articulation partnerships between 2-year postsecondary institutions and 4-year postsecondary institutions.

The Secretary is required to allocate the funds to the States according to a formula when amounts appropriated equal or exceed \$50 million. The Secretary is required to make grants on a competitive basis when the amount appropriated is less than \$50 million.

Each State desiring to receive a grant under the program submits an application to the Secretary. The application requires (1) the designation of a sole State agency as the State agency responsible for administering the program, (2) a description of how funds will be allocated, (3) certain assurances, and (4) provision for an annual submission of data concerning uses of funds and students served.

Each local partnership that desires to receive a grant from a State is required to submit an application that includes certain information including assurances that academic credit earned at the institutions in the partnership are transferable to the other institutions in the partnership, inservice training for teachers, and counseling services for students. Grants are for six years.

The State is authorized to use up to three percent of the State money for administration.

The State is required to give priority to grants which (1) encourage teacher education, (2) are participating in "Tech-Prep" education programs, (3) contribute their own institutional resources, (4) are not subject to a default reduction agreement, and (5) encourage articulation in subject areas of national importance as determined by the Secretary.

States are required to submit annual reports to the Secretary on the operation of the program. The Secretary is required to evaluate the programs and disseminate information about the most successful programs and the causes for success.

Section 3. ARTICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS.—This section creates a \$30 million scholarship program for students enrolled at a 2-year institution in order to enable students to continue their postsecondary education by pursuing a bachelor's degree at a 4-year institution.

The Secretary is required to conduct a national competition for selecting scholarship recipients. Scholars are selected on the basis of superior academic ability and leadership potential and priority is given to students demonstrating superior academic ability and financial need. The institution at which the student is enrolled must contribute a twenty percent match of the federal funds. The awards are for the second through fourth year of college and may not exceed \$10,000.

LADY PANTHERS OF LEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL SOFTBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, there are some championship teams which start fast out of the gate and never look back. Then there are those championship squads which start out slowly but still come out on top in the end. The latter case is true of North Carolina's new 2-A high school softball champions—the Lady Panthers of Ledford High School in Thomasville, NC.

On June 6, Ledford captured the State softball title with an 8-6 victory over South Granville High School. The win capped a remarkable season for the Lady Panthers. At one point it did not appear that the Lady Panthers would be playing in any post-season tournaments. As Coach John Ralls told the Lexington, NC Dispatch, "At one time we were 12-6, and I think the turn-around came about when we beat East Davidson and Central Davidson on consecutive nights. Right then, I started to tell people that we had a chance to make the playoffs."

The Lady Panthers did more than make the playoffs; they won the entire tournament. From a record of 12-6, Ledford went on to win its last 13 games to claim the State 2-A softball title, finishing the season with a record of 25-6. The Lady Panthers proved the point that it doesn't matter how you start, rather it's how you finish. The Lady Panthers finished extremely well.

Of course, much of the credit for the great finish to a remarkable season would have to

go to Head Coach John Ralls, who has guided the Ledford softball team for the past 12 years. Helping Coach Ralls direct the Lady Panthers to the championship were assistant coaches Tom Videtich and Paula Smith. Of course, Coach Ralls would be the first to tell you that a coach can do only so much. It is up to the players to get the job done. The Lady Panthers got the job done.

Congratulations to each and every member of the team: Julie Baughn, Lesli Chastain, Michelle Compton, Christy Craven, Janet Fields, Alicia Halker, Jennifer Halker, Wendy Huie, Tricia Hunt, Karen Little, Misty Petty, Joanna Russell, Arlitha Stewart, Gretchen Uselman, Angie Vaughn, Stephanie Wood, Sherri Young, and scorekeeper Sherri Brown. Also congratulations go to Principal Max Cole, the faculty and staff, the students and their families, and the entire Ledford community for their support of an outstanding athletic program at Ledford High School.

The Lady Panthers may not have started out as No. 1, but that is where they finished—No. 1. Congratulations from all the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina.

HOW MUCH LIBERTY?

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, to me, Warren Brookes is one of the most intelligent and most consistently accurate columnists on the American scene today.

I wish every newspaper in the United States carried his columns, because many people do not have access to the kind of information he provides.

His column which ran in the July 4 issue of the Washington Times does not have many of the specific details contained in most of his columns, but it is a thoughtful and interesting article that I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HOW MUCH LIBERTY?

(By Warren Brookes)

Today America officially celebrates the restoration of national self-confidence through the Gulf victory. It is not a time for raising unpatriotic doubts.

Yet as significant as the achievements of U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf were, President Bush surely understands they do not erase the picture of a country whose domestic agenda is in such intellectual as well as policy disarray.

It is easy to blame this on an administration too preoccupied with polls and process to think coherently about principles. It is even easier to scapegoat a Congress that, among other things, swept a sleazy scandal behind the victory banners.

But the fact is, on this 216th Independence Day, the Americans who elected these folks are extremely ambivalent about how much "independence" they really want. With a government that now takes almost 39 percent of our personal income in taxes, and spends more than 42 percent, it is clear we tolerate a great deal less than Thomas Jefferson would ever have imagined when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

While Americans complain bitterly about taxes, they do not take kindly to most efforts to restrain government spending, and despite a record of relentless regulatory failure, they continue to demand more, not fewer, rules to protect them from every exigency, and especially against failure.

They have apparently never pondered Jefferson's questions in his first Inaugural address in 1801, when he said, "Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him?"

Jefferson was willing to "let history answer this question," and it certainly has. But that has not diminished the basic appetite to put our security in the hands of others. It's as old as the Bible. Despite all his warnings of the dangers, the prophetic Samuel found the people still said, "Give us a king."

Today, as we celebrate our willingness to fight for freedom and independence, we have gladly ceded much of it to the politicians and bureaucrats who celebrate with us, even as their own careers depend on making us more dependent on them than ever.

The irony is that the worldwide revolution in information technology is geometrically increasing the sheer knowledge power of the individual. That is decreasing the power of governments to control the marketplace for both ideas and capital.

How Jefferson, the perpetual inventor and all-around Renaissance man, would have loved the laptop computer that enables an individual at home or anywhere to access the information resources of the world and "vote" with his savings for or against the policies of governments. Not only would he have rejoiced in its remarkable technology, he would immediately have understood its liberating potential.

After all, he said he knew "of no safe repository of the ultimate powers of society, but the people themselves," an idea that is anathema to a Washington now totally committed to seizing more of that power for the benefit of special interests.

Even so, there are some highly positive signs of a countertrend, and on the Fourth we are entitled to celebrate civilian victories as well as military ones.

First and foremost, President Bush's courageous decision to name Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court is more than matched by the almost unimaginable fortitude with which Judge Thomas has surmounted life's challenges. From the poverty and racism of a Deep South boyhood to his honors career at Holy Cross and Yale Law School, his is truly an affirmation of Jefferson's dream and a rebuke of the culture of victimization. That rebuke will unleash a backlash.

Second, a bipartisan commission headed by Sen. Jay Rockefeller, West Virginia Democrat, proposed a \$52 billion program to help families with children, \$40 billion of which would be in the form of tax cuts and credits, not for new government spending or bureaucracy. Fire a shot for the "safe repositories." Worry about the unenthusiastic Washington establishment reception.

Last month, the Senate voted 55-45 to make it a law that anytime the government imposes a sanction, environmental or otherwise, that devalues your property, it should pay for that "taking" under the Fifth Amendment. Say a cheer for economic freedom. Say a prayer because the vote was so close.

Aside from these tender straws, the wind blows hard in the statist direction. Even as

technology is decentralizing power, Americans now seem eager to let the government make more of their decisions. They want vibrant economic growth but no environmental risks; they want strong, dynamic banks, where their money will be 100 percent guaranteed; they want affirmative action, but not quotas; they want to be competitive, but they don't want any losers; they want unlimited health care for more limited costs.

In short, they want to celebrate their "independence" but not endure its pain. Jefferson warned that political parties would divide along this fault line, and they have. What he didn't predict was our relentless tendency to straddle it.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MR. ED MURPHY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay special tribute today to Mr. Ed Murphy, founder of the Harambee House Hotel—now the Howard Inn—in the District of Columbia, the Nation's first black-owned and operated, full-service, luxury hotel. Mr. Murphy will be honored for that unique distinction during a 6 p.m. ceremony tonight at the Howard Inn. During tonight's celebration, a commemorative plaque recognizing Ed Murphy's historic accomplishment will be unveiled and installed in the lobby of the hotel he founded.

This evening's historic plaque ceremony dedication will be the culmination of a year-long effort initiated by Robert DeForrest, president of the Afro-American Institute for Historic Preservation and Community Development; Cathy Hughes, chief executive officer of ALMIC Broadcasting and popular WOL radio personality; and Robert Hooks, well-known actor, writer, activist, and master of ceremonies for tonight's ceremony. This threesome led a spirited campaign to have Ed Murphy acknowledged as founder of the Harambee House Hotel, and to award him his rightful place in African-American history. Said Robert Hooks in a letter to Howard University officials during the yearlong campaign urging them to recognize Murphy's rightful place in that history: "Ed Murphy is the product of the American dream, to own and operate a business in the heart of his community * * * and to represent a positive image to inspire our young business men and women * * * that they can succeed."

Having spent his childhood years in the inner city, Ed Murphy opened his first food service business in that area at 11th and O Streets NW. From that first small carryout shop, he expanded into other restaurants and clubs and, in 1964, opened the first Ed Murphy's Supper Club on Georgia Avenue NW, near Howard University.

"Murphy's" soon became the favorite relaxation spot for community leaders, educators, politicians, attorneys, government officials, entertainers, and a cross section of Washington's grassroots citizens; it was unusual for one business to attract such a wide range of patrons. Business connections, lasting friendships, and even marriages began there and,

of course, Ed Murphy was always on hand as the founder, owner, and genial host, making everyone feel welcome and at home away from home.

In 1972, Ed Murphy moved across Georgia Avenue to open the new Ed Murphy's Supper Club, and eventually opened a similar club in the lobby of the Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center, the first operation of this type in a DC Government office building. But it was at the original club site on Georgia Avenue near Howard University where the development plans for his ultimate dream, the Harambee House Hotel, were born and nourished. In 1978 that dream became a reality; Ed Murphy opened the multi-million-dollar, 150-room building, the first such black-owned luxury hotel in the United States. It later changed both its name and ownership, but no one would want the spirit of Harambee—Unity—that marked the creation of what is now known as the Howard Inn to be either altered or undone.

Washington, DC, and the Nation can take pride in the exceptional accomplishments of Ed Murphy, a man who had the heart to dream and the intestinal fortitude to make that dream come true.

LIBRARIES IN AMERICA 2000

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following speech for publication in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I delivered the speech today during the White House Conference on Libraries, which is being held this week at the Washington Convention Center, and it concerns the role of libraries in American education:

LIBRARIES IN AMERICA 2000

Fellow delegates, observers, and all who care about education and libraries, welcome to this very brief but vital White House summit of our citizens. This assembly which meets only once each decade is indeed a very serious gathering. We who care about democracy, education and libraries have a vital mission for America. All who want to see more education take place in a "learning society" and a "nation of students" must go forth with a vital message for America.

There are some self-evident truths about the process of learning that are being overlooked as our leaders prepare to transform the education effort in our nation. Our mission is to go forward with the vital message that libraries still make a great contribution to our democracy by providing the most education for the least amount of money. Libraries are worth it!

Literacy and productivity are very necessary for the strengthening of our democracy. Basic literacy, information literacy, computer literacy; literacy of all kinds enhances productivity. And productivity guarantees that our enterprises will be retained here at home to provide jobs for American workers who are also the consumers who keep our economy healthy. And nothing bolsters democracy like a healthy economy. Citizens who have a stake in society, citizens who don't have to struggle daily for survival,

citizens with some time to breathe free; these are the people, the volunteers, the voters who make our democratic institutions work. Literacy, productivity, democracy; it's all connected.

Undergirding all three of these components, cementing literacy, productivity, and democracy together is education. The President has launched a great crusade to improve education in America. Improving literacy, improving productivity, and increasing the capacity of all citizens to participate in our democracy are parts of the President's master plan. It is all connected.

Education is presently on center stage in Washington. In the months ahead the debates will escalate and spread rapidly. Our mission, indeed, it is the sacred duty of all who care about libraries; at this conference we must develop ways to add our voices to this critical dialogue. As some of the most enlightened among our nation's citizens we must insist that all discussions of the future of education in America are deficient, defective, and distorted if they do not include a significant role for libraries.

An America in the year 2000 without upgraded, modernized and accessible libraries and public information systems will be comparable to a human body without a backbone and skeleton. Without libraries our expanding educational reform efforts, no matter how well-intentioned, will collapse in a monstrous swollen mass.

Not only must we remember that libraries provide the most education for the least amount of money, we must also remind all of the education decision makers of America that the habit of reading, and the habit of using the library, and the habit of learning are inextricably interwoven.

Students who do not read can not learn. Students who enjoy reading learn faster and more consistently. Children who are in close proximity with books in their home libraries or their school libraries or their public libraries learn to read faster and they read more as they grow older. These are undisputed facts. These are simple but self-evident truths.

The facts and the truth are on our side but nevertheless our mission is a difficult one. Giant contradictions stand blocking our common sense message to America. Led by the President and the Governors there is a great crusade to transform education in America. We applaud this highly desirable undertaking. But even while the momentum for educational change is mounting they are cutting the budgets of libraries all over America. They are firing librarians; they are wrecking library schedules; they are smothering book acquisition funds; they are closing libraries; this is happening all over America.

These developments represent a malignant and ugly contradiction. If the habit of reading and the habit of using libraries and the habit of learning are inextricably interwoven, then how can we destroy the effectiveness of libraries while at the same time we are striving to create "a learning society," "a nation of students"? How can we declare our libraries a non-essential service while we are striving to strengthen our democracy?

America 2000 is the label they have placed on the President's master plan for the transformation of education in America. At the heart of his national blueprint is the set of six national education goals. All of these goals involve the reading and information searching skills which are encouraged and sustained by libraries.

AMERICA'S EDUCATION GOALS

By the year 2000—

1. All children in America will start school ready to learn.
2. The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.
3. American students will leave grade four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our modern economy.
4. U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.
5. Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
6. Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

GOAL 1. BY THE YEAR 2000, ALL CHILDREN IN AMERICA WILL START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN

Libraries are essential to the achievement of this goal. Education research indicates that the single most important activity in preparing pre-school children to read is reading aloud to them. Studies by Durkin (1966), Chomsky (1972), Goldfield and Snow (1984) and others have found that both the sheer quantity of the material read to a young child and the continued use of progressively more advanced reading material are directly related to the extent of that child's "reading readiness" skills when he or she enters school. A study by William Teale, however, found that too many young children are missing out on this essential element of literacy preparation.

Libraries work to fill this gap by exposing young children and their parents and other caregivers to the wide variety of children's literature they need to develop their "reading readiness" skills. Many also provide training to parents and caregivers on how to select appropriate reading materials and how best to use them with children. They are shown not just how to read to their children, but how to read with them.

The Howard County (MD) Public Library's BABYWISE program, for example, has developed a series of teaching kits which they regularly deliver along with books, toys, and educational games to family day care providers in the community.

The Hennepin County (MN) Public Library conducts workshops for family day care providers on the selection and use of children's literature which the county social services agency has made a part of its in-service training requirement for providers.

The Brooklyn Public Library's Children's place program serves 45,000 preschool children and their caregivers every year. The staff teaches parents, day care providers and others how to prepare their children to read and learn.

The Jacksonville (FL) Public Library conducts regular reading workshops for functionally illiterate parents and their children. While their children attend a story hour program, their parents are taught how to read, using the same books their children are listening to. Later, the parents then read the story to their children.

The Rogue River (OR) Public Library has an outreach program in which volunteers visit the families of newborns to give them a library card, deliver a presentation on the

services of the library for parents of young children, and instruct them on how to read to children.

GOAL 2. BY THE YEAR 2000, THE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE WILL INCREASE TO AT LEAST 90 PERCENT

An estimated 14 to 25 percent of students entering high school nationwide will drop out before they finish. Research indicates that youth who are the most likely to drop out are those who are the least prepared academically and the least involved in school activities. Libraries have been playing an active role in targeting special services to these students to help improve their academic performance and prevent them from dropping out of school.

In Shawnee Mission, Kansas, the public and school district libraries have joined forces to sponsor an 8-week summer reading program for elementary and middle-school students. Every year about 2,500 students participate in the program, each averaging five visits to the library during the summer.

In South Carolina, public libraries sponsor 2,007 summer reading programs for low-income children attending summer food program sites. Over 46,000 children participated last summer.

In Illinois, public libraries sponsor summer literacy programs for 1st through 5th graders who have met minimum requirements for promotion but are behind in their reading skills.

In Baltimore, the Enoch Pratt Public Library operates three homework centers in which volunteers provide assistance to students in completing their assignments and offer a wide selection of books and materials which supplement the regular curriculum.

In Decatur, Georgia, the DeKalb Public Library operates a Homework and Study Center for students during after-school hours and on weekends. Library staff, which includes experienced teachers, provide homework help to students. Typewriters, computers, calculators and other equipment is available for students to do their work with. Books and other materials, including educational software and videos, are provided which are designed to complement the instruction students receive in the classroom.

The Cambridge (MA) Public Library operates a Books for Homeless Children program which provides books, cassette tapes, and story hours in Boston homeless shelters.

GOAL 3. BY THE YEAR 2000, AMERICAN STUDENTS WILL LEAVE GRADES 4, 8, AND 12 HAVING DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY OVER CHALLENGING SUBJECT MATTER, INCLUDING ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY

Report after report on educational reform in recent years has proclaimed the importance of re-orienting our current curricula and methods of instruction to better develop "information literacy", the new set of skills which are required in a knowledge-based economy.

Inevitably, libraries must be central to developing these new information access skills and facilitating the lifelong learning that has become an economic imperative. As one library educator put it: "If the challenge is to learn how to learn and how to place one's learning within a broader societal and information environment, then libraries and their resources become the logical center for such learning."

Mainstream educators are, to some extent, only just now discovering what library professionals have known all along. Over the last thirty years, the library science community has produced a solid body of research

which has established the link between access to and regular use of a library with academic achievement at the elementary, secondary, and postsecondary level. These studies have established that students who have access to a library staffed by a full-time professional and who are given instruction in its use read more often, score better on standardized tests, and have superior reading, spelling, vocabulary, and comprehension skills to those of other students.

GOAL 4. BY THE YEAR 2000, U.S. STUDENTS WILL BE FIRST IN THE WORLD IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

All of the recent reports concerning the crisis in math and science education have focused on the need to reconfigure our current authoritarian instructional approach in which "teachers prescribe and students transcribe"—to one in which there is greater participation and hands-on learning by students. Libraries and their resources are essential partners in this new, more interactive method of instruction. They provide multimedia materials to supplement classroom instruction and offer a non-competitive environment in which independent, self-directed learning is facilitated. The Whitehall (MT) High School library worked with the school's science department to develop a Videotaping through Microscopes program to enhance student participation in difficult microbiology experiments and in learning how to use the microscope. The exemplary Discover Rochester program effectively teaches math, science, and other concepts to at-risk 8th graders by exploring various facets of the Rochester environment through group and individual research projects that rely heavily on the resources of local libraries and archives. Libraries contribute to math and science instruction in other, more unexpected ways as well as by introducing math and science teachers to literature outside their disciplines which may be useful in the classroom. Some of the most promising new curricula in elementary math instruction, for example, draws on such disparate sources as Gulliver's Travels and Haitian and African folk tales for math problems.

Public and school libraries also promote math and science education by using new technologies to give teachers, students, and parents greater access to science and math information and resources. The Radnor High School library in Pennsylvania, for example, instructs science students in the use of electronic databases like DIALOG for performing science research. Automated bibliographic networks allow users to identify, locate, and obtain highly specialized information from libraries throughout the nation.

A number of libraries also sponsor instructional television networks which provide instructional programming to the classroom and to the community at large. In Leon County, Florida, for example, the library-sponsored instructional television network offered a series of after-school programs designed to help students with their homework and to familiarize and involve parents with what their children are learning in the classroom.

Libraries also provide students and their families with free access to microcomputers and other expensive information technologies which they may not be able to purchase on their own. Last year 44,000 people used the free Apple microcomputers offered by the New York Public Library at 54 locations, many of them students working on classroom assignments. The library is the only place in all of New York City where microcomputers can be used for free.

GOAL 5. BY THE YEAR 2000, EVERY ADULT AMERICAN WILL BE LITERATE AND WILL POSSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS NECESSARY TO COMPETE IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY AND EXERCISE THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

Because they do not have the same stigma as schools and other public institutions, libraries are an important way to reach people who are functionally illiterate. The Onondaga County (NY) Public Library conducts outreach for its literacy program at the waiting rooms of social service agencies; libraries in South Carolina target outreach to persons at substance abuse treatment centers; the Missoula Public Library in Montana offers a literacy program at a local mall; and the Lane County Library in Oregon uses a bookmobile to deliver literacy materials and instruction to rural residents.

Libraries have also been effective in delivering literacy instruction to members of special populations who are often overlooked by other providers. In Colorado, a library-sponsored bookmobile provides low-literacy reading materials and literacy and English-As-A-Second-Language instruction to migrant farmworkers throughout the state. The Chicago Public Library offers library services and peer tutoring to inmates at the Cook County Jail. The New York Public Library has provided English as a Second Language instruction to 11,000 adults and literacy instruction to another 3,500 since 1984.

In addition to attacking illiteracy, libraries also provide critical resources to respond to the growing basic skills deficit in the American workforce. There are few jobs that do not require sound basic skills. One study of a broad cross-section of occupations from professional to low and non-skilled found that fully 98% of them required reading and writing skills on the job. Yet an estimated 20% of the workforce today has deficient basic skills, reading at or below the 8th grade level. Most job-related reading materials, however, require at least a 10th or 12th grade reading ability.

As the "peoples' university", the public library is also an essential resource for the pursuit of lifelong learning by adults. Lifelong learning has now become an economic imperative as skills levels rise and the economy changes. As it is, Americans change employers and occupations more frequently than workers in all other advanced industrial economies. Every year 20 million Americans take new jobs. Only 25% have previous experience in the same occupation—the rest need additional training.

Libraries are working to fill the gap. Last year in New York State alone, over 428,000 people obtained job, career, and education information and counseling services through their local library. These users received career counseling and advice on developing a resume, information on job and educational opportunities, and participated in programs on how to start small- and home-based businesses.

For many years now, libraries have been engaged in all of these laudable activities which are in harmony with Goal Five of the national goals enumerated in America 2000. Public libraries have been steadfastly and routinely promoting adult literacy, the ability to compete in the workplace, and citizenship.

What is being proposed in section III of the booklet entitled America 2000 is not really new. They propose "skill clinics" where "people can readily find out how their present skills compare with those they'd like to have—or that they need for a particular

job—and where they can acquire the skills and knowledge they still need." Such a clinic would be very much like a combined Education Information Center and Job Information Center, two innovations which have already been pioneered by the Brooklyn Public Library and other libraries throughout the nation.

America 2000 also proposes a "recommitment to literacy" and a "National Conference on Education for Adult Americans" which "will be called to develop a nationwide effort to improve the quality of accessibility of the many education and training programs, services, and institutions that serve adults." Libraries are the experts on accessibility for programs that serve adults. Librarians should be assigned a leadership role in the development of such a national conference. At this White House Conference on Libraries, we should all resolve to initiate certain concrete steps toward participation in such a conference on the education of adult Americans which would greatly strengthen our democracy.

GOAL 6. BY THE YEAR 2000, ALL SCHOOLS WILL BE FREE OF DRUGS AND VIOLENCE.

Violence in schools is usually perpetrated by students who have learning difficulties. Students who can not succeed in school are usually the students who can not read. Students who turn to drugs are usually the students who can not cope with the instructional regimen. These correlations are well established. Studies have also shown that most students are reading more books at the fourth grade level than at the seventh grade level. The absence of good libraries, the absence of aggressive nurturing encouragement for reading takes its toll on American students. Drugs, violence and other negative influences are usually found only where this kind of vacuum exists. Libraries and reading promote self-worth and self-esteem. Libraries fill up such youthful vacuums with positive substance.

All of the people who care about libraries should become familiar with all of the six goals. Librarians and libraries can contribute a great deal toward the realization of these goals. And as we facilitate the implementation of these goals we will again have the opportunity to demonstrate to the budget-makers of America how essential libraries have become in the process of promoting literacy, productivity, and strengthening our democracy.

It is a tragic fact, but in 1991, with the age of information being fully recognized, our solemn mission in this great democracy continues to be one of lifting the veil of ignorance from the eyes of our leaders. With respect to the utility of libraries we must continue an uphill fight against distorted visions, and warped priorities, irrational administrative prejudices, a casual but devastating contempt for an institution and a process that is taken for granted. Those of us attending this conference clearly understand that libraries strengthen our democracy by providing the most education for the least amount of money. But there is some near-threshold force at work all over America which blinds the budget-making officials and they can not see this self-evident truth.

How can so many educated men and women who have all used libraries to gain their credentials and their decision-making positions decide repeatedly to cripple or destroy libraries? How can so many lawyers in the legislative and executive branches of government who subscribe to one of the most efficient and effective information systems in the world, how can these masters of infor-

mation literacy continue to dismiss libraries as non-essential? Libraries are not an emergency service like the fire and police departments. But libraries are essential for education. Libraries are essential for democracy. A nation that sincerely strives to become "a learning society", "a nation of students", must have leaders who clearly understand that libraries provide the most education for the least amount of money. Libraries are the cheapest conveyors of the fuel which generates the enlightenment that keeps our democracy strong.

In order to succeed America 2000 needs the assistance of libraries and librarians of all kinds—school librarians, college librarians, public librarians, special librarians. Obviously we can not wait to be invited to make our contribution. It is our duty to voluntarily and enthusiastically join the effort to strengthen our democracy by improving education.

One of the most fertile ideas in this far-reaching proposal is the call for "Bringing America On-Line". The following paragraph appears in the America 2000 exposition without any follow-up explanation. We must all resolve that this conference should be the beginning of a process to render the most meaningful possible interpretation of this paragraph:

"Bringing America On-Line: The Secretary, in consultation with the President's Science advisor and the Director of the National Science Foundation will convene a group of experts to help determine how one or more electronic networks might be designed to provide the New American Schools with ready access to the best information, research, instructional materials and educational expertise. The New American School R & D teams will be asked for their recommendations on the same question. These networks may eventually serve all American schools as well as homes, libraries, colleges and other sites where learning occurs."

No other component of America 2000 speaks more directly to the mission of this conference than this proposal for "Bringing America On-Line". It would be useful to have the President's Science Advisor and the Director of the National Science Foundation involved in this monumental project. But the librarians of America represent the group which truly has the expertise to bring America On-Line. The dream of a national information highway is a familiar dream for librarians. Librarians can readily understand how all six of the education goals could be better implemented nationally through such an information network. Librarians know that all of the citizens of the "learning society" that we hope to create; that every member of this "nation of students" projected by the President; librarians can clearly understand how all Americans from pre-kindergarten to post-doctoral would be greatly benefitted by America On-Line.

In the end "Bringing America On-Line" may prove to be the most creative element of America 2000 while at the same time it may be the least costly. But the key component, the chips that will make America On-Line work are the libraries already scattered across America. School libraries, public libraries, special libraries, law libraries, etc; all libraries will be necessary. We can not make America On-Line work if we cripple and destroy our libraries. What could be the world's most comprehensive and most accessible information system will never be constructed if we continue to cut budgets and close libraries.

A national system that places valuable information at the fingertips of all Americans is a system which greatly strengthens democracy. For the majority of our citizens local libraries will serve as their point of access to such a system. If the libraries are not there the system will not work. It's all connected.

The practical and immediate challenge of this White House Conference is to establish an agenda which facilitates the binding of the work of libraries to America 2000 and any other similar efforts to greatly improve education in America. Information and education provide the backbone of our American democracy.

And beyond the immediate practical work of this conference is the ongoing mission for every delegate and all others who care about libraries. We must strive harder to lift the veil of ignorance from the eyes of our budget-making leaders. Go tell the President and the Governors, the Mayors, the legislators and all others who make budget decisions that the habit of reading and the habit of using libraries and the habit of learning are all inextricably interwoven. Go tell these same leaders that libraries provide the most education for the least amount of money.

These are self-evident truths. They are obvious to librarians. In order for us to save the libraries which are vital for the strengthening of our democracy, these self-evident truths must become a fixed and permanent revelation in the minds of all of our leaders. Only this kind of public insight and wisdom can guarantee that our American democracy will long endure.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAMES R. DOOLEY

HON. ESTEBAN E. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an extraordinary individual, the Honorable Judge James R. Dooley. Judge Dooley is retiring after 15 years of service to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

Judge Dooley was born in Anderson, SC. He is married to the former La Curtis Ruth Walls. Judge Dooley has one son, Jerold Richard Dooley. As valedictorian of both his high school and college graduating classes, Judge Dooley graduated magna cum laude from Benedict College, SC.

Upon graduation from the John Marshall Law School in Chicago, Judge Dooley was awarded numerous honors and prizes. Elected to the Order of John Marshall, Judge Dooley received the Bobbs-Merrill Co. Prize, the Illinois Constitutional Law Prize, and the Post-Graduate Scholarship, as well as many others, signifying his attainment of the highest rank each year of his graduate studies.

Judge Dooley served actively both the World War II and the Korean war. Rising from the rank of sergeant to 1st lieutenant in 1942, he was on active duty from 1942 to 1946 and again from 1951 to 1952 during the Korean war. Mr. Dooley served as 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1945 to 1953 as well.

Judge Dooley was admitted to the Illinois Bar in November, 1950 and to the California Bar 3 years later. He practiced privately for a

short time in late 1953 and then served as assistant U.S. attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice in Los Angeles from 1953 until 1976.

During the years of his service, Judge Dooley continued to earn high praise from his colleagues, as he served in many positions of leadership. From 1962 until 1976 Judge Dooley served as first assistant chief of the Civil Division in the U.S. Attorney's Office. As a well liked and well respected member of the Bar, Judge Dooley chaired the Disciplinary Board of the State Bar of California as well as the Federal Courts and Practice Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association in the early 1970's. Judge Dooley has served in many executive positions, including president, of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Federal Bar Association as well. Appointed as bankruptcy judge in November 1976 Judge Dooley continued to uphold his high standards of dedication and service for which he has earned his honorable name.

Mr. Speaker, on February 2, 1991, civic leaders and members of the legal community will be gathered to praise the Honorable Judge James R. Dooley and bid farewell to this outstanding individual. I ask my colleagues to join with me in a salute to a dynamic leader and respected individual, James R. Dooley, for his distinguished record of achievement and public service both to the people of Los Angeles and to people of the United States as a whole. Let us all wish him a long, peaceful, and joyful retirement.

TILEM, BUXBAUM & ASKENAIZER,
Los Angeles, CA, June 13, 1991.

Re: Testimonial Certificate for Hon. James R. Dooley

Congressman ESTEBAN TORRES,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Robert Alcock

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TORRES: This letter is written on behalf of the Judge Dooley Testimonial Dinner Committee, on which I serve. Judge James R. Dooley has indicated his desire to retire from the bench of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, effective at the end of this year, after 15 years of service.

Judge Dooley is well liked and respected by members of the bar who have appeared before him, and other members of the bench who serve and have served with him. Accordingly this committee was formed to honor Judge Dooley upon his retirement.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to know if you would sponsor a House Resolution recognizing and honoring Judge Dooley for his years of service. Although the formal dinner will not take place until February 2, 1992, I would like to obtain the formal resolution prior to the end of November, 1991. It is presently our intention to print copies of the resolution in the program, and we need ample time to accomplish this.

To assist you, a copy of Judge Dooley's resume is enclosed herewith. Please call if you require additional information.

Very truly yours,

DAVID A. TILEM.

RESUME

1. Name: James R. Dooley.
2. Home address: 4046 Mantova Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90008.
3. Business address: 312 N. Spring St., Rm. 901, Los Angeles, CA 90012.
4. Home telephone: (213) 298-1092, business telephone: (213) 894-4070.
5. Date of birth: August 9, 1920, place of birth: Anderson, South Carolina.

6. Education:

High School: Reed St. High School, Anderson, South Carolina, Graduated during May or June, 1937.

College: Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina, Graduated May 27, 1941 with a B.S. degree.

Law School: The John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Illinois, Graduated on June 24, 1950 with a juris doctor degree.

7. Military service:

I was on active duty in the United States Army during the following periods:

Date of entry	Date of discharge	Serial No.	Rank at discharge
June 5, 1941	July 2, 1942	14048141	Sergeant.
July 3, 1942	Feb. 9, 1948	01574226	1st Lieutenant.
Mar. 27, 1951	July 12, 1952	01574226	1st Lieutenant.

I was also a First Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve from October 20, 1945 to April 1, 1953.

8. Court admissions:

Admitted to Illinois Bar on November 29, 1950.

Admitted to California Bar on July 22, 1953.

Admitted to U.S. District Court for the Southern (now Central), District of California in 1953.

Admitted to U.S. Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit on April 5, 1954.

9. Practice of law:

Engaged in private practice of law in Los Angeles, California from September 1953 to about December 13, 1953.

Served as Assistant United States Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice at Los Angeles, California from December 14, 1953 to October 31, 1976. Served as First Assistant Chief of the Civil Division in the United States Attorney's Office from May 1962 to October 31, 1976.

10. Community or professional honors and other public recognition that I have received:

(1) I was graduated from college magna cum laude, and I was valedictorian of both my high school and college graduating classes, by virtue of having the highest scholastic standing.

(2) Upon graduation from The John Marshall Law School, the following honors were conferred upon me:

(a) Election to the Order of John Marshall, an honorary scholarship society.

(b) The Bobbs-Merrill Company Prize, for highest standing in Senior year, including both afternoon and evening divisions.

(c) The Illinois Constitutional Law Prize, for best examination in the subject of Illinois Constitutional Law, Evening Division.

(d) The John N. Jewett Scholarship Prize, for highest rank in First Year, Evening Division.

(e) The Arba N. Waterman Scholarship Prize, for highest rank in the subjects of the Second Year, Evening Division.

(f) The Edward T. Lee Scholarship Prize, for highest rank in the subjects of the Third Year, Evening Division.

(g) Post-Graduate Scholarship, for highest rank for entire course, Evening Division.

(3) On June 25, 1965 I received an award from the Attorney General of the United States for meritorious services.

(4) I served as a member of the Disciplinary Board of the State Bar of California from May, 1970 to December 31, 1973 and was Chairman of said Disciplinary Board during the year 1973.

(5) I served as Chairman of the Federal Courts and Practice Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and as Vice Chairman for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(6) I served as a Delegate of the Los Angeles County Bar Association to the State Bar Conference of Delegates for the years 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975, and as an Alternate Delegate for the years 1970 and 1971.

(7) I was President of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Federal Bar Association for the year 1972-73; First Vice President for the year 1971-72; Second Vice President for the year 1970-71 and Treasurer for the year 1969-70.

(8) During the year 1973-74 I was a Chapter Liaison member of the National Membership Committee of the Federal Bar Association.

(9) During 1975 I was a Delegate of the Los Angeles Chapter to the National Convention of the Federal Bar Association held at Atlanta, Georgia from September 9, 1975 to September 13, 1975.

11. Date of appointment as Bankruptcy Judge: November 1, 1976. Reappointed on: August 27, 1986.

12. Published opinions:

Set forth below are published opinions I have written.

(1) In Re Gertz, 1 B.R. 183 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1979).

(2) In Re Bonant, 1 B.R. 335 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1979).

(3) In Re Supergrate Open Steel Flooring Co., 1 B.R. 660 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1979).

(4) In Re Casselli, 4 B.R. 531 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1980).

(5) In Re Co Petro Marketing Group, Inc., 6 B.R. 119 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1980); reversed, In Re Co Petro Marketing Group, Inc., 11 B.R. 546 (Bkrcty. App. 9th Cir. 1981); reversed in part, 680 F.2d 566 (9th Cir. 1982).

(6) In Re Oak Glen R-Vee, 8 B.R. 213 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1981).

(7) In Re Polivnick, 8 B.R. 621 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1981).

(8) In Re Pritchard, 8 B.R. 688 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1981).

(9) In Re Stewart, 10 B.R. 214 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1981).

(10) In Re Trotter, 12 B.R. 72 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1981).

(11) In Re Falck, 12 B.R. 835 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1981).

(12) In Re Jordan, 13 B.R. 401 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1981).

(13) In Re Tropicana Graphics, Inc., 24 B.R. 381 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1982).

(14) In Re Halub, 25 B.R. 617 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1982).

(15) In Re Ericson, 26 B.R. 973 (Bkrcty. C.D. Calif. 1983).

13. Current membership in bar associations, fraternities, & civic organizations:

Los Angeles County Bar Association.

John M. Langston Bar Association.

Federal Bar Association.

American Judicature Society.

Judicial Council of the National Bar Association.

Judicial Section of the California Association of Black Lawyers.

National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges (former Treasurer).

Bankruptcy Study Group (member Board of Directors) (Now L.A. Bankruptcy Forum).

NAACP.

American Legion.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Town Hall.

14. Marital status: Married.

15. Maiden Name of spouse: La Curtis Ruth Walls.

16. Name of son: Jerold Richard Dooley.

17. Hobbies: Music, photography, horticulture.

CHINESE CHAGRIN

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, the United States of America last week celebrated more than 2 centuries of liberty. On the other side of the globe, imprisonment, torture, and executions continue in China unabated. There is no liberty to celebrate in China; and, while the solutions to China's political problems ultimately lie with the Chinese people, the responsibility for human rights is universal.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet has said, "We are living in a very interdependent world. One nation's problems can no longer be solved by itself. Without a sense of universal responsibility, our very survival is in danger." Today, as the House of Representatives considers legislation regarding China's MFN trade status, I urge my colleagues to accept this universal responsibility to champion human rights on every front by supporting House Joint Resolution 263 and H.R. 2212.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of both of these bills, which, together, send an important and necessary message to Beijing that the civilized world condemns their persecution of political prisoners; that the civilized world abhors their persecution of religious orders; that the civilized world rejects China's occupation of Tibet and the oppression of Tibetan people; and, finally, that the civilized world remembers the terror and bloodshed at Tiananmen Square 2 years ago.

More than 1,000 prodemocracy civilians were killed by government troops in the early days of June, 1989. Some were shot in the back. Others were crushed beneath military tanks. Several hundred were secretly executed later for their participation in the June demonstrations. Since the massacre at Tiananmen Square, President Bush's diplomatic overtures toward China have done nothing to ease Beijing's repressive hand. More than 200 people have been sentenced to death for prodemocracy demonstrations, and during the first 2 months of this year alone, Amnesty International has documented at least 120 executions in China. The political and religious prisoners on China's death row can wait no longer for Bush's diplomatic overtures to chip away at China's oppressive, headline policies.

The legislation on the floor today makes clear that basic human rights preempt trade interests. Another bill which I am proud to cosponsor, H.R. 2743, further asserts the prevailing importance of human rights by penalizing importers of goods made in a foreign country with the use of forced labor. Forced labor is a central feature of China's judicial system—a feature I find abhorrent.

Opponents of H.R. 2743 and of the legislation on the floor today claim that a trade relationship with China is important to American business and to our economy. The numbers speak otherwise: in 1990, the United States spent \$15.2 billion on goods made in China, while the Chinese bought only \$4.8 billion in American products.

So, the question today is not fundamentally about economics, but about vital, universal principles of liberty and human rights. I ask each of my colleagues in the House to join me in this call for democratic reform and respect for human rights in China, by overwhelmingly approving the legislation before us.

ARIZONA'S TRUE NATURE

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. I would like to bring to the attention of Members two of the world's best private nature sanctuaries: The Ramsey Canyon Preserve and the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve.

Located in southern Arizona, and managed by the Nature Conservancy, these preserves embody nature in its purest form. The Preserves are home to hundreds of birds of all stripes and colors, rare and endangered wildlife, and offer ecosystems of unmatched quality. Characterized by contrasts of rugged Sonoran desert juxtaposed with green riparian corridors, these preserves truly are spectacular.

Visitation is controlled, but if you are fortunate enough to secure reservations, you will find a wonderland of hiking, star-gazing and birdwatching. Cabins come equipped with modern conveniences and are inexpensive and free from the disruption often found at some of the more burdened parks and forests.

Thanks to the great work and vision of The Nature Conservancy, nature is protected here in its most pristine condition for future generations of flora, fauna, and man. These preserves serve as an example of how to preserve the natural world for the benefit of all, most importantly for those whose existence depends on it.

I commend to my colleagues an article detailing the virtues and spectacle of the Ramsey Canyon Preserve and the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve. The article appeared in the New York Times on May 19, 1991, and is titled: "Arizona's True Nature."

[From the New York Times, May 19, 1991]

ARIZONA'S TRUE NATURE

(By Bruce Selcraig)

On vacations I'm usually a decent fellow. But when I go car camping with my wife at state and national parks, I find myself tempted to pummel the I.Q.-less campers who think all Mother Nature lacks is a good cow-sized stereo boom box. So this spring, to avert an ugly scene of vigilantism—"Camper Strangled With Own Cassette Tape!"—we sought refuge at two Arizona preserves managed by the Nature Conservancy.

Peace at last. We spent a restful, enlightening week watching rare hummingbirds, hiking in deep green box canyons and gorgeous desert highlands and learning about habitat protection, sometimes within 10 minutes of suburban fast-food sprawl, yet not once did we hear a television, radio, phone, car alarm or whining tourist. We didn't see any litter, not one stray aluminum can at either site. There were no rude guests, no rude waiters (your cabin has a kitchen), smoking is virtually banned, the staff is friendly and intelligent and it all cost slightly more than

staying at a chain motel. If this is ecotourism, sign me up.

The Nature Conservancy, now 40 years old with 550,000 members, has protected more than 5.3 million acres of land and manages some 1,600 preserves in the United States, the largest private nature sanctuary in the world. Its mission has been "to find, protect and maintain the best examples of communities, ecosystems and endangered species in the natural world," which often means keeping out people. But with little fanfare the Conservancy allows day visits at many of its preserves and overnight camping or lodging at a select few in Montana, California and Arizona. Two of the best for extended stays, and bird watching, are in southeast Arizona, where green "mountain islands" jutting out of the rugged Sonoran desert create a wildlife habitat that has drawn naturalists for decades.

The Ramsey Canyon Preserve, 87 miles southeast of Tucson and 10 miles south of Sierra Vista, is a cool 300-acre sanctuary in the Huachuca Mountains bounded on three sides by the Coronado National Forest. The moist environment provided by swift year-round Ramsey Creek and an elevation of 5,500 to 6,300 feet at its lowest and highest points attracts a renowned collection of about 200 bird species, including some 14 species of hummingbirds that come to Ramsey Canyon from Mexico between April and October. (Hummers sighted this spring include the Blue-throated, Magnificent Black-chinned, Broad-tailed, Rufous, Anna's, White-eared and Broad-billed.) Thirty thousand people visit Ramsey annually—they came from all 50 states and 24 foreign countries in the first half of 1989—yet there are only 6 overnight cabins and 13 parking spots for day visitors, so it never seems crowded, even on the hiking trails. The downside, of course, is that you have to make overnight reservations about a year in advance for peak birder months (April, May, August) and popular weekends (fall, holidays, etc.), but other months and weekdays are much easier. Also, if you can't stay at the preserve, there is a bed and breakfast next door, the Ramsey Canyon Inn (602) 378-3010, and many motels in Sierra Vista.

It is that need to manage people and nature that makes the job of the husband-and-wife preserve managers Tom Wood and Sheri Williamson so, uhm—Mr. Wood searches for a neutral word—"challenging," he says smiling. "When someone's hot water heater goes out in their cabin at 2 in the morning," says Mr. Wood, who has lived at Ramsey for over two years, "I don't feel much like a biologist. Our mandate is clear—to protect species. When we can accommodate the public that's just icing on the cake. But our mandate is not to try and please everyone." That means no playing in the creek, hiking off the trails or picnicking—nothing to disrupt the plant and animal life—yet Conservancy guests welcome such rules. "They are our best policemen," Mr. Wood says.

"I get a particular satisfaction out of seeing older adults who don't know a thing about this place leave with a sense of enlightenment," says Ms. Williamson a biologist who, like her husband, is a Texan. "One day a woman came from Houston with high heels, pedal pushers and large hair," she recalls. "She didn't care much for birds, but she looked through the telescope we have set up in the parking lot and saw a baby golden eagle take its first flight. Well, I thought we were gonna have to bury her right there she was so ecstatic. That's what makes this job worthwhile."

That and, of course, the hummers. Consider this: Hummingbirds, of which there are 338 species, weigh only 2½ to 8 grams (a penny weighs three grams), yet some can thrive at 15,000 feet in the Andes or migrate from central Mexico to southern Alaska. At rest their hearts beat 500 times a minute. Humming like distant Volkswagens they zoom through Ramsey Canyon in bursts of blues and reds and greens, hovering above the sugar-and-water feeders in the parking lot, where birders sit throughout the day in quiet fascination (Nonbirders, take binoculars.) Experienced birders like Mr. Wood and Ms. Williamson, without binoculars, can identify some by their distinctive humming and mannerisms.

If hummers don't flutter your wings, maybe the box canyon will. Throughout the week Mr. Wood or Ms. Williamson will take a few hikers leisurely crisscrossing Ramsey Creek until the base of the canyon walls, which rise 100 feet, converge within inches of your outstretched fingertips. Along the way you'll see an abandoned cabin where Sanborn long-nosed and Mexican long-tongued bats bivouac, and learn that without their agave-pollinating skills we would not have tequila. (Ask Wood to do his pygmy owl calls.) There is an old mossy pond where frog specialists have identified a croaker as yet unknown to the rest of the world. Along the banks are dozens of apple trees planted by settlers in the 1800's, grand 250-year-old sycamores, Douglas firs towering over desert yuccas, manzanita, willows, big-tooth maples, eight varieties of oaks, walnut, a half dozen kinds of orchids and the endangered native lemon lily. Only a lucky few spot the coatimundi, mountain lion, javelina and ridge-nosed rattlesnake that also reside nearby.

"A lot of the lure here," Mr. Wood explains, "is due to artificial political boundaries. This abundance of animal life occurs frequently in Mexico"—less than 10 miles south—"but rarely in the United States." This is where Mr. Wood echoes the Conservancy theme of preserving diversity. He explains that we simply do not know how everything works in the natural world, how it depends on what for survival, how all the intricate and outwardly insignificant pieces fit. "So we observe the first rule of the tinkerer," he says, paraphrasing the pioneering conservationist Aldo Leopold, "which is to save all the pieces."

There are two easy, self-guided hiking trails a short distance from the cabins, and almost 70 miles of tougher hikes nearby that run the ridge of the Huachuclas. Ramsey Preserve also has a fine bookstore, which helps the place turn a profit.

About the cabins: They were built in the 1940's and 1950's as part of the 20-acre Mile Hi Ranch resort, which the Conservancy later bought. They're charmers at \$60 a night, double occupancy. Ours had a king-size bed, an old Coldspot refrigerator, an organic composting toilet, a book-shelf with "The Unpublished Journals of John Muir" and a kitchen furnished with everything from a coffee maker to cookie sheets (some have microwaves). All six cabins are steps away from rushing Ramsey Creek, and each has its own hummingbird feeder. The cabins evoke such loyalty that many of the guests return to the same place year after year, leaving behind homemade artwork, utensils or frilly curtains.

About 110 miles north of Ramsey Canyon and east of Tucson, 28 miles down gravel ranch roads cut through high desert, is the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve, an historic and fabulous spread that contrasts greatly with

Ramsey. Ramsey has 300 acres, 30,000 visitors a year, a cool moist climate and is jogging distance from town; Muleshoe has 55,000 acres of mostly desert grassland, 500 visitors a year and is so remote there are no known words here for pizza delivery.

Muleshoe feels like a Mexican afternoon. When the air is so still and so dry and the sky like turquoise it makes you forget where you work. You can hike for miles through wondrous land, maybe even see a luscious pink-and-black Gila monster, as we did on our first hike, but you might find yourself just reading, gazing, napping. I spent much of one night in the small courtyard outside our casita soaking up stars that could pass for overhead track lighting. The night was so silent the thought of television felt like nails down a chalkboard. You are reminded here of the restorative powers of genuine peace and quiet.

Once part of the enormous holdings of the cattle baron Henry Clay Hooker and a frontier version of a European health spa that attracted hundreds of Easterners to its hot springs in the 1890's, the Muleshoe Ranch is now jointly managed by the Nature Conservancy, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. (The Conservancy actually owns only 6,600 acres.) In 1982 the Conservancy spent \$1.6 million for the land which features most of the watershed area for seven perennial or permanently flowing streams that contain five endangered native fish species. There are also some 200 varieties of birds, mountain lions, black hawks, javelinas, bear, deer, salamanders and frogs. The hawks perch in the cottonwoods along the streams, while golden eagles and peregrine falcons eye the bighorn sheep grazing on the rimrock 2,500 feet above. The Muleshoe's 90 square miles take in parts of four lovely canyons, some of which had pre-Columbian Indian activity, and contain plant communities as diverse as desert scrub and Ponderosa pines. The elevation is 3,300 to 7,660 feet, so, as with Ramsey, warm clothing is needed for early mornings and late evenings, even in summer months.

For hikers, there are three developed trails, including an interesting nature loop, and six longer underdeveloped ones. You may be by yourself. Know where you're going, take water and tell the staff which trail you've taken. In October and April they offer four-daylong pack trips by horse that the staff says are geared to both the novice and experienced rider; included in the \$595 price are all meals, horses tents and guides. When you're done, and walking funny, take advantage of the Muleshoe's hot tub, a metal stock tank filled by the 115-degree hot springs that lured so many tourists here a century ago.

STATUS REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to the attention of my colleagues the attached report by the Department of State on the activities of the International Fund for Northern Ireland and Ireland [IFI]. The United States continues to be a major contributor to IFI. The Foreign Assistance authorization bill passed by the House on June 20, 1991, authorizes another \$20 million in U.S. Economic

Support Fund assistance for the IFI in each fiscal year 1992 and 1993. The IFI continues to be an important tangible demonstration of the support of the American people for the political and economic objectives of the 1985 Anglo-Irish agreement and its goals of reconciliation and economic integration in Northern Ireland.

The report follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, July 2, 1991.

HON. LEE A. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Knowing of your interest in the International Fund for Ireland, I thought you might be interested in some recent activities of the Fund. These comments are largely based on reports from officers of our Consulate General in Belfast, who have devoted a great deal of attention to the Fund.

They report that the Fund has been getting good press in Northern Ireland lately, with a number of project openings and announcements enhancing its image. In the past months several new projects in all six counties of Northern Ireland and in everything from rural development to urban regeneration have been announced. Consulate officers participated in inaugural ceremonies for various projects and visited others. They received repeated strong public thanks from officials and participants for the U.S. contribution.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Fund has recently announced that 41 new projects in Northern Ireland will be offered grants totaling 1.7 million pounds sterling under its Urban Development Plan. These grants are expected to attract additional private investment of 5.5 million pounds, and will create 450 new permanent jobs, as well as temporary construction jobs. Competition for the grants was stiff, with over 400 applications received. The program is designed to aid economic and social regeneration of urban areas with a focus on stimulating private investment. Many of the approved projects, which are spread evenly throughout the Province, will bring vacant buildings into productive use, renewing the physical fabric of run-down areas, and bolstering civic pride.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

On April 4, the IFI announced that it would be spending 572,000 pounds in addition to funds already spent on a rural action project which will encourage diversification by small or part-time farmers in the most deprived areas of South Armagh and West Fermanagh. Under the project, 60 farmers are engaging in a diverse range of enterprises with commercial potential, such as strawberry and mushroom culture. The project will also fund R&D work on crops and markets.

The Consul General has visited the mushroom project, which struck him as an excellent method of supplementing incomes of marginal farmers. The project appears innovative and has a connection with a producer of mushroom spore in the Pittsburgh area. Managers of similar projects tell us that by introducing new crops and new technology to small farmers, they hope to keep more young people on the farms and stop the waves of emigration from Rural areas.

CARRICKMORE

The International Fund, in partnership with the Department of Environment (DOE), launched a 1.9 million pound program for the County Tyrone town of Carrickmore, April

10th. The money will be spent over the next two years on the economic regeneration of the town center. The package will include a multi-purpose Community Resource Center with 18,000 square feet of workspace. Speakers at the opening ceremony for the project thanked the U.S. for its contribution.

Carrickmore is typical of the Province's smaller disadvantaged towns. It has very high unemployment levels and is a Provo stronghold, as the graffiti on its walls testify. The commercial premises are run-down and, as a divided community, it has had rather more than its share of inter-communal violence. Indeed, the Carrickmore ceremony had been scheduled for an earlier date but was postponed because of the sectarian murder of a man in a village nearby.

Consulate officers have had a good bit of contact with Carrickmore, although it won't appear on anyone's tourism map for some time, and the Consul General participated in the opening ceremony. On an earlier visit, he had been struck by the high quality of the board of the Development Group, most of whom are local businessmen. The Board also drew much praise at the ceremony. Given the community rifts brought on by the "troubles," just bringing a cross-community group together is a difficult feat. Several residents told the Consul General that the IFI-backed project has helped engender a new spirit of optimism in Carrickmore. We share with Fund Chairman John B. McGuckian the sense that the Carrickmores are just where the Fund should be operating.

KEADY AND DARKLEY

The Consul General participated with the Northern Ireland Minister for the Environment, Richard Needham, Mr. McGuckian, and Seamus Mallon, the Member of Parliament for the area, in the opening ceremonies for two IFI Projects in the particularly disadvantaged towns of Keady and Darkley, South Armagh. This major regeneration project, costing 1.5 million pounds, is the first project of IFI's Community Regeneration and Improvement Special Program (CRISP) to be announced for the troubled South Armagh area. The money will go toward construction of a business center and the refurbishment of a derelict mill in Keady Town Center. The local District Council is adding 30,000 pounds to open a Heritage Center based on the town's historic linen industry. All of the speakers went out of their way to stress the importance of the U.S. contribution to the Fund, and to offer their sincere thanks for the U.S. interest in Northern Ireland affairs.

DUNGANNON

The Consul General and Vice Consul visited a newly opened enterprise center in Dungannon on May 13. Local politicians joined them for a tour of the premises, which contains 34 small businesses. The project, which cost one million pounds, was co-funded by the IFI, the Dungannon District Council, and the Local Enterprise Development Unit (LEDU). Local Councillors made frequent reference to the importance of the center for the town, which has been hard hit by violence, and all thanked the U.S. for its contribution.

WEST AND NORTH BELFAST

The Vice Consul also paid repeat visits to two West and North Belfast enterprise centers to check on progress. The Ashton Development Center, located in the troubled New Lodge area, will open its new IFI-Funded Enterprise and Retail Center in July. This center is notable for the level of community support it received. Most of the 5,000 resi-

dents of the area, which suffers from 70 to 80 percent male head-of-household unemployment, chipped in 10 pounds for the construction. Managers tell us that since the construction there have been no incidents of vandalism or paramilitary graffiti although the center is only twenty yards from the spot where teenager Seamus Duffy was killed by a plastic bullet during the disturbance two years ago. The manager added that this year there was decidedly less violence, which he attributed in part to the center's existence. Again, the U.S. dimension was noted, and the management has requested that an American official formally open the center in August.

Farsat Enterprise Center, located directly on the "Peace Line," which divides the Protestant Shankill from the Catholic Falls areas, was officially opened by Ambassador Catto in June last year. Since then, the center has increased its occupancy and maintained its 50-50 split between entrepreneurs from each community. Managers have encouraged cross-community groups to visit the center and note that they have experienced almost no crime or vandalism since the center has been in operation.

Our contracts with International Fund activities have led us to conclude that the Fund has succeeded in changing its image from the early days when it was accused of making the rich richer. By showing that it will go where some fear to tread, and by making a commitment to troubled areas with high unemployment, the Fund has attracted praise from all corners of Northern Ireland. So popular is the Fund that even some stronghold Unionists, once adamantly against the IFI for its links to the Anglo-Irish Agreement, have been aggressively pursuing grants for projects in their areas.

I hope that these observations and conclusions have proved useful to you. If you have further questions, we will do our best to reply.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

TRIBUTE TO BYRON PRESLEY BOYD, SR.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a longtime, dear friend of mine, Byron Presley Boyd, Sr., of Sedalia, KY, who died March 3, 1991, at Community Hospital in Mayfield, KY, at age 92.

For 33½ years Byron Boyd was the efficient, successful and friendly postmaster at Sedalia, KY. He retired from that position in 1968.

Byron Boyd's service to his community extended well beyond his work with the U.S. Postal Service. He was an active member of the Sedalia Baptist Church where he served on the church's board of deacons. He also was a member of the board of trustees of the Mid-Continent Baptist Bible College, which is located in my hometown of Mayfield, KY.

He is survived by his lovely wife, Orma Lassiter Boyd of Mayfield; his son, Byron Boyd, Jr., of Cadiz, KY; a daughter, Carolyn Herndon of Greenville, AL; seven grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

I was very fond of and admired Byron Boyd, Sr., and I miss him.

My wife, Carol, joins me in extending our sincere sympathy to the family of Byron Boyd, Sr.

RESTORING FUNDING FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the continued work of the Rural Electrification Administration. The REA has historically played a prominent role in assisting rural electric cooperatives throughout Pennsylvania in providing affordable electric services to rural families and businesses.

I am gratified that the Appropriations Committee recently decided to restore funding for REA loans in the fiscal year 1992 Agriculture appropriations bill. During last year's budget maneuvers REA loans were cut by 25 percent. Many rural areas of my district in Pennsylvania rely both directly and indirectly upon insured loans to the REA for reliable and competitively priced electricity. The restoration of the 25-percent cut in funding for REA loans will help to alleviate an almost 2-year backlog in loan applications.

I am pleased by such policy developments which aid my rural constituents. However, I felt that the fiscal year 1992 Agriculture appropriations bill, H.R. 2698, included far too many frivolous expenditures. As our Nation struggles to solve our present budget shortfalls Congress must make fiscally responsible legislation its top priority. With this consideration as my guide I voted against final passage of H.R. 2698. Though I support many of the provisions contained within the Agriculture appropriations bill, such as REA, I thought the overall bill lacked the degree of fiscal responsibility our present budget situation demands. I look forward to supporting a conference report for the fiscal year 1992 Agriculture appropriations bill that more accurately reflects the budget realities we now face.

H.R. 917

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 917, the Social Security Notch Adjustment Act of 1991 would end the monthly payment inequity created by the Social Security Amendments of 1977.

H.R. 917 targets relief to those retirees most adversely affected—namely those born between 1917 and 1921 who work after the age of 61 and those born between 1919 and 1923 whose benefits are lowest—the so-called notch babies.

Some people may tell you that eliminating the payment injustice which affects the more than 12 million notch babies would be too costly. Don't believe them.

H.R. 917 preserves the financial health of the Social Security System by limiting additional benefit costs to a maximum of 4.7 billion dollars during the mid-1990's and declining after that. In fact, even with passage of this bill, the total trust fund reserves will grow by almost one trillion dollars during the decade of the 1990's.

We have fought unsuccessfully for more than 10 years to reduce this inequity, and we will succeed eventually.

Let's give this issue the attention it deserves and provide the relief these retirees desperately need.

I urge all of my colleagues to support bringing this issue to the floor and, once on the floor, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 917.

REV. MAX SALVADOR IS DESIGNATED AN HONORARY CANON OF TRINITY CATHEDRAL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the good works of Rev. Max Salvador of South Florida to the attention of my colleagues. Reverend Salvador has been designated an honorary canon of Trinity Cathedral by Bishop Schofield of the Episcopal Diocese of Southeast Florida.

Reverend Salvador received the designation of honorary canon on June 9 along with three other outstanding priests. These new dignitaries of the Episcopal Church reflect the ethnic diversity of South Florida because they come from differing cultural backgrounds.

Reverend Salvador fled Cuba in July of 1961 and founded the "Iglesia Episcopal de Todos Los Santos," where he continues today as its rector. The founding of this church was the beginning of the Hispanic ministry which today serves a very diverse community.

The "Iglesia Episcopal de Todos Los Santos" is celebrating Reverend Salvador's designation as an honorary canon at a banquet in his honor on Sunday, July 14.

Reverend Salvador received the designation of honorary canon for his commitment to our Miami community. He is committed to helping not only the members of his church but the entire South Florida community. Bishop Schofield commended Reverend Salvador for being "able to be in places where the Episcopal Church needs to be."

Bishop Schofield also said that Reverend Salvador is an example of what good can be done when we use the gifts we are given. I concur in that sentiment and feel we need to encourage all those to give of themselves for the betterment of our community.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCING THE NATIONAL ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the National Alternative Fuels and Motor Vehicles Act of 1991, a bill to encourage the use of alternative fuels including natural gas in the Nation's motor vehicles.

The need for this bill is clear. The Nation's energy security and air quality are seriously affected by the use of petroleum in the transportation sector.

To highlight the importance of addressing this problem we need only remember that our transportation sector is almost completely dependent on petroleum. Further, by 1989 petroleum consumption in the transportation sector alone exceeded domestic production of oil by 33 percent. The recent war with Iraq underscores our vulnerability and the tremendous cost to the Nation for its sole reliance on petroleum.

From an environmental standpoint, our reliance on petroleum has resulted in severe urban pollution. The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment estimates that about 100 cities, housing half of the American population, do not meet the national standards for ozone—a pollutant that damages lungs and respiratory function.

Even though great progress has been made in reducing individual engine and motor vehicle emissions—up to 60–80 percent depending on the pollutant—compared to emissions from vehicles built in the 1960's, cars and trucks still account for almost half of the emissions that are instrumental in forming ozone. The expected future growth in the number of vehicles and vehicle miles driven force our resolve to act.

The bill I am introducing today offers the potential of addressing energy security and mitigating urban air pollution. The bill encompasses a comprehensive program. It provides Federal funding for cost-shared research and development, demonstration, and commercialization initiatives, education and training, and infrastructure development at the State and local level. It also sets forth requirements for acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles by fleets on an annual basis for the years 1995–2000.

This bill is broad-reaching in its coverage and will augment many of the commendable initiatives already underway by States, localities and the private sector. The bill forms a Federal partnership and focused framework of leadership for collaboration with innovative entities to expedite adoption of alternative fuels. This broad interaction is the only way to continue the momentum needed to assure a responsible national energy strategy.

A summary of the bill follows. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT OF 1991

TITLE I—ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION FUELS

Sec. 101.—Establishes a Mass Transit Program that authorizes the Secretary of En-

ergy in consultation with the Administrator of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to enter into cost-sharing cooperative agreements and joint ventures with municipal, county or regional transit authorities to demonstrate the feasibility of using natural gas or other alternative fuels for mass transit.

Sec. 102.—Directs the Secretary of Energy in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Transportation to provide financial assistance to encourage use of natural gas and other alternative fuels for public and private fleets. Priority is given to fleets where the use of alternative fuels will have a significant effect on the ability of an air quality region to comply with ambient air quality regulations.

Sec. 103.—Directs the Secretary of Labor to establish a training and certification program for technicians conducting conversion of vehicles to alternative fuel vehicles.

Sec. 104.—Directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out a cost-sharing program of research, development, and demonstration with public and private entities to improve natural gas and other alternative fuel vehicle technology.

Sec. 105.—Establishes Federal programs to promote vehicular natural gas use and directs the Secretary of Energy to institute an educational program on alternative fuels, identify and report to Congress on barriers to Federal Government purchase of alternative fuel vehicles, and report to Congress on how to promote the use of alternative fuel vehicles within the context of Federal, State, and local traffic control measures.

Sec. 106.—Addresses the regulation of the sale of alternative fuels including a provision that clarifies that the owning or operating of facilities used for the retail distribution of vehicular natural gas does not in and of itself result in a company being regulated under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Sec. 107.—Clarifies State regulation of the sale of alternative fuels by sellers of transportation fuels.

Sec. 108.—Provides that the Secretary of Energy may assist State governments in establishing an office of alternative fuels and alternative fuel programs on the condition that States cost-share at least 50 percent of the cost.

TITLE II—ALTERNATIVE FUEL FLEET REQUIREMENTS

This title sets requirements for acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles by covered fleets on an annual basis for the year 1995–2000. The percentage of alternative fuel vehicles to be acquired are 10 percent in 1995, 15 percent in 1996, 25 percent in 1997, 50 percent in 1998, 75 percent in 1999, and 90 percent in the year 2000 and after. Certain large truck and bus fleets are exempted from meeting these requirements. Title II also provides exceptions based on availability of vehicles and fuel.

TRIBUTE TO WIN CURRIER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Winston Currier of Alameda County in recognition of his long and distinguished career as a journalist, as well as his many other contributions to his community.

Win Currier was born in the city of Alameda in 1927. He graduated from Alameda High in 1943 and received his M.A. degree from the University of California in 1948. His journalistic career began while he was a sophomore in high school where he covered local events and became interim sports editor during World War II.

In 1950, Mr. Currier moved to San Leandro to rejoin his former publisher, Abe Kaufman, who had sold the Alameda Times-Star and purchased the San Leandro Morning News. In 1965, Mr. Currier was named as managing editor of that paper and also served as sports editor until the paper closed in 1972. At that time he returned to the Alameda Times-Star.

During his lengthy sportswriting career, Mr. Currier has covered three Superbowls, three World Series, one All Star game, and one Heavy Weight Championship. He has written for national sports magazines and contributed an article for a book on the history of the Oakland Raiders.

In 1943 Mr. Currier served as a public address announcer for the Oakland Oaks, a minor league baseball team in the Pacific Coast League. He was also an announcer for many years at Washington, Lincoln, and Thrasher Park in San Leandro.

Currently, Mr. Currier writes a column every Monday and covers softball, basketball, Alameda City tennis, swimming, and the Elks Hoop Shoot 6 or 7 days a week. A recipient of many awards, he was named San Leandro's Outstanding Young Man of the Year in 1952. More recently, he has been honored by the San Leandro Chamber of Commerce, the San Leandro Lions, the San Leandro Boys Club, and has been given the key to the city of San Leandro.

Married to his wife Martha for 43 years, he is the father of two daughters Debra and Candice. He has contributed a great deal to his community over the years, and they are the better off for it.

ROSENWALD SCHOOL REUNION

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, during the July 4th holiday period, I was honored to be a speaker at the Rosenwald School Reunion in my hometown of Osceola, AR.

The school, which was founded in 1925, is one of those built around the country through the philanthropy of Julius Rosenwald.

Julius Rosenwald was a Chicago businessman who contributed about \$66 million to improve living conditions and opportunities for Blacks in America.

The fund, which was established in 1917, built about 5,000 schools in rural areas of this country—including Rosenwald in Osceola.

Julius Rosenwald knew—and those who attended Rosenwald School knew—that education is the key to success and to improving ones standard of living.

Because of the abject poverty of the students, it wasn't always easy for the students of Rosenwald to get to class or to stay in school.

But, they did it because they knew that an education was their only way out of that poverty, and now have gone into all parts of the country to make their lives.

Those returning to Rosenwald show all the signs of success. They are living proof of the "American Dream"—that opportunity awaits our citizens who have the education and desire to succeed.

They came together over the 4th of July holiday to remember and to celebrate—not only to visit together and renew old acquaintances, but to recall what Rosenwald School stood for and what it gave to them.

They remembered their teachers as well as those who volunteered their time, effort and money to make the school better for its students.

They also remembered community leaders who served not only to improve Rosenwald School, but worked to ensure that job opportunities existed for them when they graduated.

One of those was the late William Albert Milton Graves Sr., who was a teacher, minister, and tireless worker in the effort to make life better by expanding economic opportunities.

The reunion was dedicated to Reverend Graves. His widow, Magdeline Smith Graves, taught at Rosenwald School.

Mr. Speaker, the event celebrated Rosenwald School, but it also celebrated the better life that education makes possible.

The history of Rosenwald School mirrors one of the greatest social changes in the history of our Nation.

It was born because of the lack of opportunity for Blacks to obtain a decent education and came to its end almost 20 years ago with the full integration of the public schools.

From 1925 to 1971, Rosenwald School stood as a beacon to those who wanted a better life, and it was so remembered by those attending the recent reunion.

I was certainly honored to take part in the celebration and congratulate those who organized it—including Linzell Miller, Albert Veasley, Jr., Mable Parker and Alfred McFarland.

Schools are more than brick and mortar. Schools are people, each with his own hopes and dreams of a brighter future.

Rosenwald was certainly such a school.

HONORING NIKOLA TESLA

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Nikola Tesla, who contributed a great deal toward scientific development in the United States. Today members of the Tesla Memorial Society, Inc., celebrate the 135th anniversary of the birth of this outstanding scientist and inventor.

Nikola Tesla was born in 1856 in what is now known as Yugoslavia. He was educated at the University of Prague as an electrical engineer. His first job was in the Austrian Government Telegraph Engineering Department. He then moved on to Budapest and Paris

where he engaged in electrical engineering. In 1884, Tesla came to the United States, and for a short time worked for Thomas Edison. Eventually he was able to start his own business.

Tesla pioneered the use of alternating current, which now serves as every household's main source of electricity. His inventions include the induction motor, which has been incorporated into thousands of machines, arc and incandescent lamps, induction coils, transformers, condensers, and many other electrical devices.

Mr. Speaker, I am greatly honored to recognize, along with the Tesla Memorial Society, the birthday of this distinguished scientist. The great contributions of Nikola Tesla to our society must be recognized.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT LORD CURRY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Robert Lord Curry, who retired on June 30 after serving for 19 years as the 140th pastor of Old St. George's United Methodist Church.

Dr. Curry has served as the steward of this historical shrine church, America's first church and the world's oldest Methodist church. He has become one of this Nation's leaders in landmark church preservation.

Dr. Curry has been instrumental in preserving many of Philadelphia's 13 historical churches and other significant religious sites. He has been involved in preserving many landmarks including the first religious publishing society to print the hymnal, the church with the first African-American pastor, and St. George's Church, where Mother's Day originated.

Dr. Curry has been an active leader of the community as well as a leader in church preservation. He has served as a member of the World Methodist Council, the historical groups of the United Methodist Church and of various other community groups. He has also become an expert on Francis Asbury, the founder of the Methodist Church and has lectured extensively on the subject.

I would like to thank Dr. Curry for all that he has done for Old St. George's Church, the city of Philadelphia, and our Nation's historical churches. I wish he and his wife, Jane, a healthy and happy retirement.

END THE NOTCH INJUSTICE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, ending, once and for all, the injustice of the Social Security notch which wrongly reduces the benefits of those born between 1917 and 1921 is long overdue. Our seniors should not be forced to

choose between eating, paying the electric bill or having their prescriptions filled.

Since my election to Congress in 1985, I have pledged to fight for a solution to the notch problem. Not only am I convinced of the basic fairness of our cause, but there is no question that it is my duty as the representative of the people of Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District.

I have received more than 11,000 letters from the senior citizens in my district on this issue alone. In my conversations with my constituents, and at every town meeting, I am asked why honest, hard working men and women, who happen to be born during the notch years, are being penalized by the system.

The Social Security notch is an inequality that calls into question the fairness of our Social Security system.

Correcting that inequity is necessary, affordable, and long overdue.

We have been waiting for a solution for far too long. However, we have now crossed a crucial threshold with more than a majority of Members of the House of Representatives having cosponsored H.R. 917, legislation which I am an original cosponsor, to eliminate the notch.

We must now build on the momentum of this key milestone to move us forward so that by the end of this Congress, we will have passed H.R. 917 and corrected this grave injustice.

We have an obligation to ease this terrible burden that was placed upon the shoulders of our seniors. We must end the notch to restore the full benefits for which these senior citizens have worked so very hard and to which they are so justly entitled.

THE COST OF SSC IS TOO HIGH

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, today the Senate is considering the Energy and Water appropriations bill.

The Senate bill contains \$534 million to fund the superconducting super collider project in Texas.

Put simply, the costs of the SSC are too high, and its benefits too uncertain, for the SSC to be a responsible recipient of America's limited research dollars.

Senator BUMPERS of Arkansas agrees and has offered an amendment to cut SSC funding.

I urge his colleagues in the Senate to approve his amendment.

Arguments against the SSC are made even stronger by the recent resignation of J. Fred Bucy, Chairman of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission.

In his resignation statement, Bucy complained that no foreign contributions from Japan or other nations are likely.

It is no surprise that foreign governments are reluctant to support the project.

They can see that the SSC is a boondoggle, even if some here at home cannot.

Again, I urge my colleagues in the Senate to support the Bumpers amendment.

MS. LIREN MO

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to my colleagues' attention a disturbing experience of a fellow New Yorker, a freelance journalist, on a recent visit to Chinese-occupied Tibet.

As she was about to return to Beijing from the city of Xian, Ms. Liren Mo was seized by Chinese authorities and accused of "interfering with China's internal affairs." Chinese officials detained and interrogated Ms. Mo for 24 hours, while her belongings were seized, damaged, and in some cases destroyed.

The next day, the Chinese expelled her from China. She is prohibited from returning for 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, this is an outrage. An American tourist, possessing all the proper visas, was discourteously harassed and unceremoniously expelled by a country that enjoys full diplomatic relations and most-favored trading status with the United States.

It appears the sum of Ms. Mo's unpardonable offenses were the regular tourist activities of meeting local people and taking photos. To the paranoid Chinese occupiers of Tibet, such behavior is considered incompatible with tourist status.

I ask: What do these martial autocrats have to hide? Ms. Mo was accompanied at all times by a tour guide, local guide, and driver.

Despite the constant presence of Ms. Mo's companions, authorities saw it fit to expose nine rolls of her film, confiscate 167 travel photographs, and retain audio tapes, a notebook, and personal articles such as an address book and souvenirs.

And according to recent reports in the Washington Post, Ms. Mo's experience is not unique.

Some of Ms. Mo's photographs were of the military parade celebrating the "40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation" of Tibet. Others were of Tibetans in the capital, Lhasa, hungry and poor, begging for food.

Obviously, the Chinese administrators of the "autonomous region of Tibet" are not as proud of their record as they would have the world believe. I urge us all to take note.

"IT'S TIME TO BRING JUSTICE TO CYPRUS"

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for 17 years, the island nation of Cyprus has lived under Turkish occupation. Kuwait was liberated in a matter of months, but hundreds of thousands of Cypriots continue to suffer under Ankara's yoke. Turkey is an important American ally

and has played a critical role in NATO over the years. Nevertheless, their human rights violations cannot be ignored.

I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement of Anastastos Simonidis, the consul general of the consulate general of the Republic of Cyprus in San Francisco. It's time to implement the 24 resolutions passed by the United Nations on this matter. Justice has been delayed for far too long.

THE CYPRUS PROBLEM: BACKGROUND AND UPDATE

Cyprus, an island in the Eastern Mediterranean, gained its independence from Britain in 1960. Its population of 650,000 is composed of 82 percent Greeks and 18 percent Turks. Turkey invaded tiny Cyprus in 1974, using as a pretext the coup by the Greek junta against President Makarios, to implement its long-held military designs and occupied 40 percent of the republic.

Today, 200,000 Cypriots, that is more than 30 percent of all the population of Cyprus, are refugees in their own land; 1619 persons are missing and their whereabouts are still unknown. In order to change the demographics, 85,000 settlers were brought in from Turkey causing the indigenous Turkish Cypriot population in occupied Cyprus to become a minority. Turkey has been held accountable for many violations by the European Convention on Human Rights.

Unlike Kuwait, the Cyprus problem in its basic dimensions of aggression, invasion, continuing occupation, human rights violations and attempted secession, remains unresolved 17 years after the invasion and in spite of 24 United Nations resolutions. Resolution 3212, of 1974, was unanimously endorsed by the U.N. Security Council; it has therefore a legally binding force, yet it has never been implemented. The U.N. resolutions call for the respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, the return of the refugees to their ancestral homes and the ascertainment of the fate of all the missing Cypriots, among whom some American citizens.

The use of American-supplied arms by Turkey in its invasion of Cyprus, was a violation of the 1961 Military Sales and Foreign Assistance Act. When Secretary Henry Kissinger refused to invoke the relevant law provisions, the U.S. Congress reacted and imposed a partial arms embargo; it was never effectively imposed and was lifted in 1978 following assurances that its lifting would result in Ankara's flexibility toward a just solution.

These assurances were never honored and in fact at Ankara's instigation, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Rauf Denktash, declared in 1983 the area of Cyprus under Turkish occupation "an independent state" recognized only by Turkey, of all countries of the World. The declaration was in violation of the 1960 Treaties signed by Turkey recognizing and guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus; it was denounced by the U.S. Administration and both Houses of Congress. The U.N. Security Council called the attempted secession legally invalid and asked for its reversal (Resolution 441 and 550) in 1983 and 1984. Ankara defied the action by taking further aggressive steps including the declaration of the Turkish Lira as legal currency and the importation of more Turkish settlers in the occupied part of Cyprus.

The Cyprus government and the Greek Cypriot side have made serious concessions, in the many rounds of negotiations, in their

effort to bring about a solution; they have accepted Federation, similar to that of the USA government, as the form of their own government, with total demilitarization of the Republic. The basic prerequisites, as President Vassiliou has proposed, are the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, the freedom of movement, settlement and property ownership anywhere in the republic with international guarantees for all its citizens. The reason for the lack of progress is the systematic effort of Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership to legitimize the results of the invasion and the partition of the island.

The government of Cyprus and its people have shown the good will to solve the problem for the welfare of all Cypriots and the aim at the re-unification of the island. They fully support the efforts of the U.N. Secretary General and hope that the newly found respect for the U.N. resolutions will contribute to a settlement.

As has often been stated by Administration officials, finding a solution to the Cyprus problem would be in the best interests of the United States and would contribute to regional stability and international legal order. It would further strengthen NATO by improving the relations between Greece and Turkey.

Cyprus lent all of its support to Operation Desert Storm. Considering the similarities of the violations involved in the Kuwait and Cyprus invasions, Cyprus and its people look upon the United States to similarly bear the weight of its diplomacy upon Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership for a solution based on the U.N. resolutions. In his address to Congress after the Gulf victory, President Bush spoke of the Rule of Law and "a new world order in which the principles of Justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong".

Cyprus demands the same standard!

The U.S. Congress which over the years has demonstrated its sympathy and support for the just cause of Cyprus, has an important role to play. It should exercise its leverage on Turkey to withdraw its occupation forces from Cyprus, thereby assisting towards a just settlement within the framework of the United Nations resolutions.

The time for an intensified effort to achieve this goal is now!

SACRED HEART CHURCH'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to recognize the Sacred Heart Church of Central City, PA, which will celebrate its 75th anniversary on July 14.

In so many of our small towns all across the Nation, churches serve as cornerstones of the community. Central City is no exception, and the Sacred Heart Church serves more than 200 families as a place to worship and a place for friends and relatives to gather.

The history of Central City's Sacred Heart Church goes back to 1914, when Father Ignatius Pilz established the parish. For 2 years, services were held in private homes, but in 1916, the church building itself was constructed. Today, Msgr. Ignatius Wadas, only

the second Pastor in the Church's history, leads Sacred Heart's congregation.

I'd like to offer my congratulations to the congregation at Sacred Heart Church on the 75th anniversary of the church. The strength of our small towns is in the character and values of the residents of these communities, and Sacred Heart serves Central City to promote and broaden these traditional values. I am certain that Sacred Heart will continue to prosper and grow, and I know we all wish the congregation well as they embark on their next 75 years.

ACTRESS ELISABETH SHUE ADDRESSES STUDENT WINNERS OF "AN ARTISTIC DISCOVERY"

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the opening ceremonies of "An Artistic Discovery"—the Congressional High School art competition and exhibition—were particularly memorable this year. Certainly, the celebration of the competition's 10th anniversary contributed to the excitement. Also, nearly 250 Members of Congress participated this year by holding local high school art competitions in order to encourage the artistic talent of young people in their Districts.

One participant in the ceremonies, actress Elisabeth Shue, beautifully expressed the very essence of the exhibition—the impressiveness of the works and the passion and vision which they contain. She offered her encouragement for these young artists, praising the students' abilities and urging them to hold on to their artistic identity and their self-confidence.

Elisabeth herself embodies the idea that success within an artistic discipline can come even at a young age, provided that one has the talent and dedication. Elisabeth has both of these traits. She has starred in some of America's favorite movies, such as the current comedy hit "Soapdish" and films such as "The Karate Kid," "Back to the Future," "Adventures in Babysitting," and "Cocktail." She also has an impressive career on stage and is currently a senior at Harvard University.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share Elisabeth's comments on the opening of "An Artistic Discovery" with my colleagues and ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

REMARKS BY ELISABETH SHUE AT OPENING OF CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ARTS EXHIBITION—JUNE 27, 1991

Thank you. It's an honor to be here today as your guest. I'd like to thank the Arts Caucus for having this wonderful event. I'm a little overwhelmed. I'm not used to speaking in front of so many people without a script.

Yesterday I spent a long time with all of your beautiful artwork. What an incredible achievement it is for you to have your work hanging here in our Nation's Capitol. It made me think about what I was doing when I was your age. In high school my greatest achievement was getting to class on time. So I have great respect for each one of you.

There was so much beauty and magic in your work. I was also struck by the obvious love and passion behind your paintings. You each had something important to say.

If there is one word of advice I could leave you with, it would be to keep your individual passion and voice alive no matter what you end up doing in your life.

It is fragile and needs to be nurtured and protected. You may come up against barriers of intense criticism or self-doubt. I hope you will keep the faith in your heart that what you have to say is important.

Our country needs you and people like you to inspire us with your vision and passion. Thank you for the inspiration you've given me.

TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 82

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today and join Boy Scout Troop 82, from Portsmouth, RI, in celebrating their 25th anniversary of Scouting on July 13, 1991.

Troop 82 was chartered to St. Mary's Episcopal Church in 1966, and it has been dedicated to shaping the future of its Scouts ever since. From the outset Troop 82 has maintained a strong emphasis on outdoor activities. Troop 82 has participated in numerous national jamborees, high adventure camps, and many other camping experiences.

The troop and its members have earned many awards and honors for excellence, including 63 Scouts that earned the highest honor of Eagle Scout. Troop 82 has taken part in service projects that have benefitted the wild rivers and parks of Rhode Island and its communities. In addition Troop 82 has done volunteer work for senior centers, health centers, schools, libraries, and churches.

Troop 82's accomplishments represent a dedicated effort from its Scouts and adult Scout leaders. Please join me in congratulating Troop 82 for 25 years of accomplishments. I extend my best wishes to Troop 82 for the future.

CLARENCE THOMAS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in the weeks to come there will be much written and said about the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to be a Supreme Court Justice. But I doubt anyone will get to the heart of the matter better—or quicker—than writer Peggy Noonan in a recent Wall Street Journal article.

Miss Noonan captures the political and social aspects of the battle over Judge Thomas's nomination and analyzes the personal side of Judge Thomas's rise from poverty to his current status.

As the battle over the Thomas nomination grows, the air will be filled with slogans and slander. It is good to know someone has cut through all the rhetoric and set the issue before us as it should be.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "Clarence Thomas: To be Young, Gifted and

Black" by Peggy Noonan, in the Wall Street Journal, July 9, 1991:

CLARENCE THOMAS: TO BE YOUNG, GIFTED AND BLACK

(By Peggy Noonan)

Judge Clarence Thomas is about to become a lesson. This is rather a burden to put on any man or woman but it is inevitable in his case because he is young, gifted and black and now the center of one great row. His life's story is a moving one, with its beginnings not in the black bourgeoisie, as Thurgood Marshall's were, but in the hardluck South, his mother a maid, the grandparents who scrimped and saved to put him in school.

A question in which lesson his life best demonstrates. Some say that he is living proof that in America anything is possible, and that's true, and some note his rise to eminence demonstrates again the progress we have made as a nation in terms of race, and that's true too.

But the lesson that should not be lost is the transcendent one: Clarence Thomas made it in America because he was loved. His mother loved him. And when she could no longer care for him she gave him to her parents to bring up, and they loved him too. And they cared enough to scrape together the money every year to put him in a Catholic school where they hoped the nuns would teach and guide him and they did. He got love and love gave him pride and pride gave him confidence that he had a place at the table.

This is something we in the age of the-family-that-is-not-a-family forget: the raw power of love and how it is the one essential element in the creation of functioning and successful people, and how its absence twists the psyche and the heart. (The children of the mother on crack are not consigned to lives of uselessness and pain because AFDC payments are low; they are so consigned because crack has broken the maternal bond that brings with it caring and succor.) Lives like Judge Thomas's remind us of this simple truth.

It was once thought that to choose a conservative black for a high appointment put liberals in an uncomfortable position, but we will learn in the Thomas hearings that this is no longer so. Not that the hearings will be color blind, it's just that senators are going to use Mr. Thomas's race to prove things about themselves with it.

Senators of the left will use him to prove they are not minority-whipped. They will demonstrate through measured abuse that they are able to treat a black man as their equal. Their ferocity, they will think, is proof of their sophistication, a compliment: "Our party doesn't patronize minorities." This will be cloud cover for their real intention, which is to serve the interests of the interest groups—the pro-abortion lobby, the civil rights lobby, labor—that control their careers.

Some on the right will use Mr. Thomas's race to demonstrate again that ours is the party of true racial progress, that not a trace of racism clogs the conservative heart. Expect an especially spirited defense from Jesse Helms.

The left will be tough not only because Mr. Thomas represents ideological insult. Those on the left are unmoved by Mr. Thomas's climb from nothing to something because he didn't do it the right way—through them and with their programs. His triumph refutes their assumptions; his life declares that a good man of whatever color can rise in this

country without the active assistance of the state. This is a dangerous thing to assert in a highly politicized age.

And to make it worse, Judge Thomas didn't "make it on his own." He has been helped all his life by affirmative action, but the kind liberals do not see and cannot accept: the uncoerced, unforced affirmative action that Americans tend to take when someone at a disadvantage—race, physical disability—needs help.

When Mr. Thomas made his moving statement at Kennebunkport last week he thanked the people who had helped him along the way, including the nuns who taught him. (What a touching and old-fashioned thing to do. If Sandra Day O'Connor had thanked the nuns it would have been a skit on "Saturday Night Live" and an issue in her confirmation.) The nuns' affirmative action for Clarence Thomas was the only effective, meaningful kind: the kind we perform for individuals, not because it is state-mandated but because it is right, not because we love a race but because we care for people and love our country.

One strategy to be expected from Mr. Thomas's opponents: deference and respect. Expect phrases of rolling sympathy as senators of the left bring up for him his humble origins and congratulate him on his grit and determination. Already I can see Joe Biden's telegraphic tick of a smile, the one he uses to show how civil he is in spite of his growing moral exasperation. He will celebrate Mr. Thomas's gifts and use them against him. "But what, Judge Thomas, about those who were not born with your advantages, and by that I mean not wealth and comfort but brilliance and determination and a family. What about those poor blacks not greatly gifted or guided—what about them?"

For Judge Thomas's proponents, two great hopes: One is that the administration will hit America where it lives and go over the heads of the talking suits and straight to the people, presenting as witnesses on television the affirmative action crew that lifted a young boy with nothing to great heights—the mother who was a maid, the grandmother who saved up the tuition and the nuns who helped open his eyes. The force of their presence will remind us that real change in a democracy comes from the people up, not from the government down.

The second hope: that the administration will demonstrate moral confidence in its choice and not go into a defensive crouch. In 1980, '84 and '88, the American people voted overwhelmingly for presidents who promised to appoint conservative jurists. The left calls the Thomas appointment a hijacking, a right-wing coup for the court, but this is the opposite of the truth. Mr. Thomas's appointment is not a traducing of the people's will but a fulfillment of their directive.

Security Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance [OASDI] Program.

Congress voted to remove the benefits and trust funds of the Social Security OASDI Program from the budget; however, the language in the conference report on the legislation created a loophole allowing the administrative expenses on the program to remain under the domestic spending appropriation caps and be counted in the budget deficit reduction process.

Past Social Security Administration [SSA] budget cuts have left the SSA with scarce resources to perform its mission. Budget constraints have forced this agency to cut its personnel and reduce the level of its services to beneficiaries. Backlogs have arisen in every area. In the local offices, phone calls are not being answered, disability claims are not being processed, even the neediest clientele do not receive the assistance they are entitled to by law. The downsized Social Security agencies and cut their staff at a time when the rate of new disability claims is growing alarmingly, can lead to the deterioration of our Social Security system.

The American people deserve better. Social Security, a program for and financed by the public, should respond to the public's needs promptly. Administrative expenses are an essential part of the program. The work of the Social Security agencies are funded out of Social Security trust funds and this should guarantee that senior citizens and disabled persons receive the service they are entitled to in a timely manner.

Due to its self financed nature, our Social Security Program and its administrative functions lie beyond the budget deficit problem and therefore should be kept out of deficit reduction procedure.

The need for this legislation is clear. With its administrative funds remaining on the Federal budget and facing possible sequester or impossible budgetary limitations, the Social Security Administration will not be able to fulfill its operational responsibilities. This bill clearly states that the expenses for administering Social Security programs should not be part of the Federal budget. It would close the loophole for using the program's surplus in budget deficit calculations. This would ensure that the administration of the Social Security Program will be fully funded. I believe this was the intention when Congress voted in favor of last year's Budget Reconciliation Act amendments, and I urge my colleagues to join Chairman CONYERS and myself in getting this legislation enacted.

OFF BUDGET STATUS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join Government Operations Committee Chairman JOHN CONYERS in introducing legislation to exclude from the Federal budget expenses for the administration of the Social

MEDICAL COVERAGE VERSUS COST

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, America's health care system is facing conflicting goals that threaten to tear it apart. On one hand, there is the desire to provide universal health care for the 37 million uninsured in our country. On the other, both Federal and State Gov-

ements, faced with limited resources, must emphasize controlling skyrocketing health care costs. Can these two goals be met so that we can provide health care to all Americans without bankrupting local and State governments? The current health care debate has too often focused on an ideal system rather than confronting these conflicting demands. To this point, only the State of Oregon has made the tough choices necessary to solve their health care problems. Oregon's proposal would overhaul the Medicaid program and provide all its citizens with health care coverage. This proposal is sure to make Oregon a testing ground for future health care reform.

Medicaid is a State and federally financed health care program whose eligibility is linked to federally assisted welfare programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC] and Supplemental Security Income [SSI]. Furthermore, all pregnant women with incomes up to 133 percent of poverty, and all children up to the age of 6 whose family's income is up to 133 percent of poverty, are also covered by Medicaid. Even with these provisions, only 50 percent of those who live below poverty are covered by the Medicaid program.

Oregon's health care system had left 450,000 people in the State uninsured, and there was a growing consensus that their system needed reform. A State commission was formed to recommend improvements in the Medicaid system. The commission realized that, although basic health care coverage for those below poverty was the goal, the State's budget would not allow universal care to be obtained through increased spending. Their conclusion was that for everyone in the State to have health care coverage, care would have to be rationed.

The tough choices came when determining which procedures would or would not be covered in the new system. A list of 709 procedures, ranked in order of importance, was established. In preparing this list, preventive care and treatment for curable diseases took precedence over expensive medical procedures. For this reason, mammograms will be covered by the new state-wide insurance plan, although they were not covered by Medicaid. Of the 709 procedures, the State could provide coverage for 587.

Rationing care in this manner has been criticized as being both inadequate and inhumane. The commission also recognized that their proposal is not ideal. However, they felt it was preferable to allowing 450,000 people remain uninsured. There will certainly be difficult moments on the individual level when people are denied treatment. On the other hand, denying one person expensive treatment for a terminal illness may allow 10 women to receive mammograms, or 10 babies to be fully immunized. Choosing between these cases is difficult, but necessary in order to reform our health care system and maximize the value of health care spending.

Critics of this proposal point out that Oregon is providing universal access at the expense of those who already have little to give, namely poor women and children. This could be a reflection of the small political power base that these groups have rather than the best method to improve the Medicaid system. The proposal, though, comes to grips with the fact

that health care resources are limited. Our Nation's health care debate must be centered on this principle if we are to accomplish real reform of the current system. If nothing else, Oregon's health care proposal reminds us that tough choices lie ahead.

HOPE FOR THE POOR

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to make sure all my colleagues saw the following article by HUD Secretary Jack Kemp that appeared in Roll Call on Monday, July 8. HOPE is a bold and innovative program that will help low-income families join the American mainstream by becoming homeowners.

KEMP'S HOPE PLAN GIVES POOR A WAY TO ACQUIRE ASSETS

Last year, Congress passed the National Affordable Housing Act, authorizing a bold new program to permit public housing residents to manage and ultimately own their own homes. President Bush asked for \$885 million to fully fund Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) at the authorized level in fiscal 1992. In a landmark vote, the House recently passed the Kolbe-Espy Amendment providing \$360 million for HOPE, including \$151 million for homeownership in public housing.

This marks a radical break with the past. As the Senate Appropriations Committee begins its deliberations over the HUD budget, we will press for full funding of HOPE and an unhesitating assault on poverty.

The day of the House vote, I was in Chicago visiting the Henry Horner Homes, whose tragic story is told in Alex Kotlowitz's moving book, *There Are No Children Here* (Doubleday).

Like Alex Kotlowitz, I saw both the dismal conditions and the resilient spirit of the place. Hours later, Rep. Mike Espy (D-Miss), during the House debate, defined the problem. He said, "Without acquiring assets, the poor are destined to remain poor."

More than a quarter century ago, Lyndon Johnson declared "unconditional war on poverty" and predicted a "Golden Age of urban living." But we have little to show for the \$2.6 trillion we spend trying to build a Great Society. The evidence suggests that any new and successful war on poverty requires a dramatically different approach based on expanding access to assets and private property.

After two years at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, I've discovered that America doesn't have one economy—we have two economies, separate and unequal.

Our mainstream economy is based on entrepreneurial capitalism. It links individual effort with reward and is based on incentives for work, saving, investment, education, and family.

But our second economy—the welfare economy—is more akin to Third World socialist economies than to the capitalist West.

Human effort and productivity are punished. Those welfare recipients and unemployed fathers who take jobs and get married end up as net losers because of lost benefits and new taxes. In effect, they pay a marginal tax rate in excess of 100 percent. It is a grim

world in which the rules of the market are reversed by government fiat.

The good news is that government policies can change; the forces that cause poverty can be reversed. As Michael Sherraden of Washington University in St. Louis, author of *Assets and the Poor* (M.E. Sharpe, Inc.), has written: "America has needed a different welfare idea, an idea more suited to capitalism, oriented toward accumulation and economic independence."

He's right. Acquiring assets powerfully affects the way people think, promoting achievement, inspiring confidence, and encouraging planning for the future. As President Bush recently observed while visiting the resident-managed Cochran Gardens public housing community in St. Louis, assets become a catalyst for entrepreneurship and upward mobility.

Today, through HOPE, we in the Bush Administration are attempting to bring the power of private property to distressed communities, empowering public housing residents to own their own homes. Full funding of HOPE in fiscal 1992 would help create over 30,000 new homeowners in public and assisted housing and start an additional 60,000 families on their way toward homeownership.

Unlike existing programs, HOPE funds will stretch much further because HOPE requires that three to four federal dollars be matched by one dollar in local support.

The match can be "hard" or "soft" and may include tax abatement, economic development, child care, sweat equity, locally funded mortgage buy-down programs, and administrative costs. Moreover, federal funding needed for operating assistance and further rehabilitation will end after the housing is sold to residents.

Our HOPE regulations do not permit rehab and operating costs to exceed those allowable under current public housing programs. And the short-term costs of empowering public housing residents to own their own homes will be far less than the ultimate costs of providing open-ended operating subsidies and modernization funds.

From Moscow to Managua, socialism is on the run and governments are privatizing their housing stock. Yet in the United States, some still support expanding one of the world's last socialist schemes—that 50-year old relic known as public housing. With more than 100,000 boarded-up vacant units and funding for new construction still in the pipeline (some of it dating back to the Ford Administration), the last thing the poor need is more conventional public housing construction.

Isn't it time to stop treating low-income people as "sharecroppers"? (in the words of Bertha Gilkey of Cochran Gardens). Poor people don't need more subsistence-level government subsidies. Rather, they need an asset and private property base on which to build their futures.

Some people still cling to the short-sighted and dispiriting notion that for public housing residents poverty is a permanent condition. These cynics suggest static incomes will prevent poor families from ever affording homeownership. But HOPE is not just a housing program; it is an empowerment program. It provides incentives for low-income families to escape poverty and helps give them the resources and opportunities to do it—from job training to entrepreneurship.

Congress has already provided funding in fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the development of more than 15,000 new public housing units. In addition, there are almost 18,900 units reserved but not yet under construction, and an additional 8,860 units on the way.

As the appropriations process unfolds for fiscal 1992, Congress faces what may be its last chance to live up to the bold and hopeful aims of the National Affordable Housing Act it passed and praised with such fulsome rhetoric.

**A TRIBUTE TO H. ROBERT
CATHCART**

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. H. Robert Cathcart, the president and chief executive of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. Mr. Cathcart will retire on August 31, after 42 years of service at our Nation's first hospital.

Mr. Cathcart, in his tenure, has built upon a tradition of excellence to establish the Pennsylvania Hospital as one of America's premier health care facilities. Further, he advanced the Hospital's most important mission, established by its founder, Benjamin Franklin: to provide the finest medical care for all people—rich and poor.

Through his superb leadership, Mr. Cathcart has become a model administrator to his colleagues in the medical profession. His influence reaches throughout the country and the international health care community as well.

For more than 20 years, he has served the American Hospital Association in various leadership posts. He served as chairman of their Board of Trustees in 1976, Speaker of the House of Delegates in 1977 and he was awarded with their Distinguished Service Award in 1983. Mr. Cathcart is also a recipient of the American College of Healthcare Executives Gold Medal for outstanding service, not to mention several other honorary degrees as well.

He has also taken his expertise abroad. Mr. Cathcart served as a consultant to many foreign governments, including Thailand and Saudi Arabia.

I would like to thank Mr. Cathcart for all that he has done for Pennsylvania Hospital, for the people of Philadelphia, and for the United States of America. I wish he and his wife, Tressa, much happiness in their retirement.

AND THE CHILDREN SHALL NEED

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post recently ran a three-part, front-page series about problems faced by children whose mothers abused drugs during pregnancy. One of those articles focused on the large number of drug-exposed children entering schools and the strain this will place on our educational system. I wish to include that article in the RECORD and remind my colleagues that the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control will hold a hearing on this topic July 30.

We all remember the advent of crack babies a few years ago when the crack epidemic exploded on our Nation's streets. Today, those babies are growing into school-age children. Many babies who were not diagnosed as drug-exposed at birth are now showing signs of disability due to their mothers' drug abuse. This phenomenon is, without a doubt, one of the most devastating effects of America's drug crisis and will be a critical issue facing urban schools in the next 5 years. Some researchers predict that, by the end of the decade, up to 60 percent of all students in urban schools will have been exposed to drugs before birth.

On July 30, the select committee will examine ways the Federal Government can help teachers and schools cope with this new challenge. We will hear from superintendents, teachers, children's advocates, and the Assistant Secretary of Education for Special Education and Rehabilitation.

There is not much time. We must act soon. A failure to address drug-exposed children's needs now will lead to a host of social welfare and law enforcement costs in the future. It will also mean a deficient education for other students in the classroom as drug-exposed children detract teachers' attention. I look forward to presenting the House with our committee's findings:

**CRACK'S CHILDREN: AND THE CHILDREN SHALL
NEED DRUG-INDUCED DISABILITIES WILL TAX
SCHOOL RESOURCES**

(BY MICHELE L. NORRIS)

The kindergartners spill into their East Harlem elementary school each morning bubbling with enthusiasm, but for some enthusiasm is not enough.

There is the little girl who is almost 6 but has the language skills of a child half her age. She repeats what sounds like "Kiyeh da boo" over and over until a baffled aide discovers that the child is trying to say, "Can I have the book?"

Then there is the little boy who is unable to sit still for more than a few minutes. He fidgets in his seat so feverishly that his desk is out of position with his row. Another child has such problems controlling his hands that he sometimes drops his face into his plate to eat lunch; picking up a spoon or a fork is too taxing.

Their problems seem disparate, but these students all have something in common: Their bodies and brains developed in wombs contaminated by crack.

As the smokable form of cocaine known as crack marked its fifth year as a popular street drug last year, so too did the first generation of children born to women who smoked crack while they were pregnant.

Those 5-year-olds entered kindergarten last fall in New York, Los Angeles and Miami, cities where the crack epidemic first took root. Schools in those cities have been hit with a crush of troubled students who frazzle teachers who often are untrained or simply too burdened to meet their extraordinary needs.

"It is not like there are one or two special cases where the children exhibit bizarre behavior," said Hattie Brown, a kindergarten teacher at PS 146 in the East Harlem section of New York. "I am talking about a whole lot of children who are not functioning where they should be. We all better put our seat belts on, because in five years it is going to be real bad."

The crack market in Washington and its suburbs began to flourish about a year be-

hind New York's. So this fall the first sizable number of local children exposed to crack in the womb will enter city and suburban schools. And crack's soaring popularity since the mid-1980s indicates that the pool of crack-affected youngsters will grow dramatically each year until at least 1995.

Compounding the problem for local schools is that the vast majority of these children will not be in special programs geared to their needs. They will share desks, textbooks and lunchrooms with other students. And all the children who were not exposed to crack in the womb will suffer as their teachers become preoccupied with the crack-affected youngsters' overwhelming problems.

"We are going to have to do something to save these other children," Brown said. "Because the crack kids are going to take up all their teachers' energy."

Concerned about the future expenses facing the state, New York State Comptroller Edward Regan estimated that in nine years there will be about 72,000 children in New York City who were exposed to crack in the womb.

Officials in the District and its suburbs have declined to offer such an estimate. But local hospitals, using sporadic drug testing, found that more than 2,000 drug-affected babies were born in 1990, enough to fill about 80 kindergarten classes. The total number is certainly much larger.

Exactly how many children have been exposed to crack in the womb is unknown because maternal drug testing by hospitals is sporadic. Studies in Florida, Tennessee and Philadelphia show little disparity in the rate of prenatal drug use between poor women seeking care at public health clinics and more affluent women who see private doctors.

"Don't be fooled into thinking that these children only reside in the ghetto," said Ira Chasnoff, president and founder of the National Association for Perinatal Research and Education, the preeminent research facility on maternal substance abuse. "They are everywhere. They are in rural America. They are in the suburbs. They come in all colors and creeds."

THE PROBLEM EXPLODES

Drug-affected children are not new to school systems. Brown, who has taught in New York's most blighted neighborhoods, has worked with children exposed in the womb to heroin, alcohol, powdered cocaine and other drugs since she began teaching in 1969. But before this school year, Brown said, she had never witnessed so many children with such short attention spans, children who seem to have no control over their actions and who are so inconsistent in their behavior and abilities.

At an age when most youngsters are losing their teeth and learning the alphabet, many crack-affected children show Alzheimer's-like symptoms, beginning a task only to stop moments later, unable to recall what they were working on. Poor coordination also is common. Preschoolers have trouble picking up everyday objects such as building blocks, crayons and eating utensils. They bump into walls, trip over nothing and fall to the floor when they try to sit down.

There is no typical profile for a crack-affected child. Their problems can include extreme hyperactivity, uncontrollable mood swings, language delays, disorganized thinking, lapses in short-term memory, poor coordination and difficulty with fine motor skills.

"Teachers are out there on their own because the collective education community

has been so slow in responding to this problem," said Valerie Wallace, a school psychologist who works with the Los Angeles school system's program for drug-affected children. "They are on the front lines and they often don't know how to even identify the children, let alone deal with their special needs."

Trying to identify crack-affected children through behavior alone is tricky. Their problems are easily confused with or compounded by other factors common to children of poverty, including lead poisoning, a lack of prenatal care, abuse, neglect or poor diet and rest habits.

Studies in Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia and Miami have shown that a majority of crack-affected children suffer from problems that will make it difficult for them to flourish in a traditional classroom setting.

Most schools subscribe to a code of behavior that is difficult, even impossible, for some crack-affected children to follow. Sitting at a desk for hours on end is an onerous task for an extremely hyperactive child. And quietly reading a book can seem impossible for students with attention deficit disorder—a condition in which children cannot screen out unimportant sights and sounds.

The sounds that serve as background noise in most school buildings—slamming doors, screeching chairs, coughing and playground noise—present constant interruptions that can't be disregarded by crack-affected children.

* * * * *

INCREASING DEMANDS

So far, efforts to develop teaching strategies for crack-affected youngsters have taken place in specialized classrooms and pilot programs restricted to a small number of students. The vast majority of crack-affected children will begin school in normal classes where overwhelmed teachers will have no special assistance to cope with their needs.

As the children get older and as the demands of school are increasingly beyond their reach, schools are likely to move many of them into special education, where instruction and therapy can drive the annual cost of educating a student to \$10,000 or more than in a regular classroom. Los Angeles, for example, spends \$15,000 a student each year in its special program for drug-affected children, compared with just more than \$3,000 a year in a regular classroom, said Carol Cole, a special education specialist who helped design the Los Angeles pilot program.

"As kindergarten and first-grade and other teachers see that the problems are more than just immaturity, that is when we are probably going to see these children go to special placement," Cole said.

Already, the influx of crack-exposed children is swelling the demand for special education services in New York and Los Angeles. More than 1,600 students were referred for special education evaluations in New York City during the school year just ended, compared with 1,071 referrals last year. New York State Comptroller Regan said the annual cost of providing special care for crack-affected infants will peak in the late 1990s at more than \$176 million. Officials have not estimated the cost in the Washington area.

Maurice Sykes, director of early childhood education in the District, said the city will try to keep drug-affected children out of special education by providing teachers with training and written materials to help them deal with troublesome students in a normal classroom setting, regardless of the cause of their problems.

Such an approach assumes that crack-affected children can function in a normal classroom setting despite their problems, an assertion that is still being tested.

"In spite of all their problems, the children are coping because children, as we know, are incredibly resilient," said Johnson, principal of PS 146. "Somehow I have to have the hope that given the proper nurturing, the proper care, the proper love, that the children will become productive."

SPACE STATION BOONDOGGLE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken out and have voted against the space station project because of its unbelievably expensive price.

Some have predicted that the space station will become the single biggest boondoggle in the history of the Federal Government, and that is really saying something.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following articles about this project:

"LET'S GO BACK TO THE MOON"

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—By one of those nice coincidences that come along now and then, two publications dealing with the exploration of space recently turned up in the same mail.

One was the report of a study group headed by Thomas P. Stafford; a retired Air Force general. The other was an article by Gregg Easterbrook in the New Republic for July 8.

The two pieces should be required reading for all members of Congress before they appropriate funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. On June 6 the House agreed to throw another \$2 billion into Space Station Freedom. This would amount to an irrevocable commitment to keep this indefensible project alive.

Of particular interest is this remarkable fact: The Stafford commission ignores Space Station Freedom almost altogether. The report mentions the space station in one paragraph on page 102, and recommends its program in a single sentence on page 113. That is it. If ever a costly project were damned with faint praise, the space station surely qualifies.

NASA's people say their space station is a must. The Stafford people say their lunar base is a must. There is not money enough in the federal treasury to finance both undertakings. Writing from a low orbit of ignorance, I am bound to say that the Stafford approach makes more sense to me. For Congress to put more money into Freedom is to support a job-saving boondoggle. It is pure folly.

Gregg Easterbrook writes with what someone once described as the bell-like ring of authority. His criticism of Space Station Freedom is cogent, concise and devastating.

When NASA proposed the space station in 1984, the project was to cost \$8 billion (about \$11 billion in 1990 dollars). It was to serve as a kind of garage for satellite repair. It would refuel outbound spacecraft and undertake environmental studies. There would be new opportunities for astronomy. The station would house eight astronauts for months at a time. Under the heading of "life sciences,"

the project would accumulate data on the long-term effects of zero gravity. The crew also would study manufacturing under conditions of microgravity.

The grand plans of 1984 have shrunk. The pending design would house only four persons. All missions except microgravity and life sciences have been eliminated, and microgravity is about to go.

Largely because of design changes mandated by Congress, the cost has soared into orbit. Now NASA itself concedes a basic construction cost of \$30 billion. The General Accounting Office says \$40 billion. When the necessary expense of shuttle missions is figured into the calculus, realistic estimates of this venture rise to more than \$100 billion.

Easterbrook identifies problems that are almost bound to result in disaster. The space station would have to revolve in a low orbit, a condition that will require periodic reboosting. The complex components must be assembled in space. This will require 23 to 26 shuttle flights for delivery.

"Suppose another shuttle fails during the construction period, and launches undergo the kind of lengthy suspension that followed Challenger. The Freedom design can withstand one to two years of flight suspensions without falling back into the atmosphere. Downtime after Challenger was three years."

Merely to keep the station in orbit will require "an unprecedented degree of maintenance." By one informed estimate, Freedom will need 3,700 man-hours a year.

"So far American astronauts have accumulated about 400 total hours walking in space, and they found the experience profoundly exhausting. Under the current estimate, each member of Freedom's four-person crew would spend two hours per day space-walking with wrench and hammer. In other words, the main purpose of being on the space station will be to maintain the space station."

It needs to be said that the Stafford group offers no cost estimates whatever for its series of lunar missions, but over the next 20 years—the anticipated life span of the space station—the Stafford program clearly offers us a better bargain.

NASA's defenders place great reliance upon the "inspiration" that a space station would provide for youngsters who will be the space engineers of the next century. This strikes me as so much hooey. If youngsters are to be inspired and earthly jobs are to be preserved, let's go back to the moon.

SAY NO TO THIS "ORBITING PORK BARREL"

(By Robert L. Park)

Even as Congress prepares to close dozens of military installations, rendered excess by the end of the Cold War, it seems determined to spend \$30 billion for Space Station Freedom. Yet, the troubled space station program is as much a relic of the Cold War as a B-52 bomber base. Worse, the space station is a hideously expensive science project that is scorned by the scientists.

Yesterday frustrated representatives of many of the nation's leading scientific societies delivered a letter to members of the Senate urging them not to fund the space station at the expense of scientific programs. Already, however, 50 senators have signed a letter endorsing the bloated boondoggle. The House has already voted its approval. Ironically, it is Congress that insisted that scientists state their priorities. The lawmakers warned that the customary practice of claiming that every science project deserves funding will not wash under the new spending caps agreed to by Congress and the White

House. Congress, they said, must be told which programs should not be funded.

The scientists obliged, and their message could not have been clearer. There is no scientific justification for a permanently manned space station. That message was carried by Nobel laureates in congressional testimony, major scientific societies in uncharacteristically blunt public statements, and by individual scientists in articles and letters and visits to congressional offices. The consensus was overwhelming. Even NASA scientists privately applauded the efforts of their colleagues.

NASA struck back by explaining what is really at stake. A map of the United States was sent to congressional offices with the number of businesses with space-station contracts marked on each state. The map was labeled: "Businesses Getting Buck\$." Science is just science, but a space station is an orbiting pork barrel.

Indeed, \$30 billion is only the beginning. That just buys an empty garage. The full cost to build and equip Freedom is estimated at \$118 billion. If you include operating costs over what NASA claims will be a 30-year life, it comes to an S&L bailout-sized \$180 billion.

What, you may be wondering, would the astronauts do up there for 30 years? Count tomato seeds? On a recent shuttle flight that lasted only six days, the crew was reduced to videotaping 2,438 jelly fish swimming in zero gravity. The scientific discovery of the mission was that the jelly fish seemed confused. Who wasn't? I once asked the former head of the Soviet space science program what the cosmonauts do all day on board Space Station Mir. They try to stay alive, he replied.

That's not easy on a space station. Space is a harsh environment. Muscles atrophy, bones that no longer resist gravity lose calcium, nerves degenerate, debilitating bouts of space sickness are a persistent problem, and the body is exposed to severe levels of cosmic and solar radiation.

Ronald Reagan, who started all this in 1984, saw the space station as a sort of microgravity research and development laboratory, turning out wondrous new alloys and medical advances and collecting important scientific data. Space, they were fond of saying in the Reagan White House, is just another place to do business. As a commercial environment, however, microgravity turned out to be microimportance.

The redesigned Freedom will be limited to studying the deleterious effects of exposure to a space environment. But why expose humans to such conditions? In the exploration and uses of space, human beings have become an expensive and unnecessary burden. Robot satellites relay communications, track weather systems, peer into the backyards of our adversaries, scan space and Earth for the telltale flashes of forbidden nuclear tests and serve as precise navigational beacons. Robot spacecraft have penetrated the noxious clouds of Venus with radar eyes and analyzed the soil of Mars for signs of life.

While exploring the outer planets of the solar system, our robots passed through radiation belts no human could survive; they are the logical extension of our frail bodies. It is widely believed in Congress, however, that a public weaned on Star Trek would not support a space program that did not involve a human presence in space. I think they underestimate the public and shirk their responsibility to lead. The new technologies and advances in science produced by the space program have more than justified our past investment. But the market for space suits is limited; the future is in robots.

COALITION OF SCIENTISTS DECRIES SPACE STATION: LETTER TO SENATORS QUESTIONS POTENTIAL COST

(By Curt Suplee)

An extraordinary coalition including many of America's most illustrious scientific and mathematical societies yesterday made a last-ditch attempt to protest proposed spending for the Bush administration's program to build a space station.

The consortium of 14 professional groups warned that the "excessive cost" of the planned \$30 billion manned space station will drain so much funding from the support of science that it "threatens the vitality" of essential research programs and imperils U.S. leadership in world technology.

In a joint letter sent to each member of the Senate, the presidents of the American Physical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Geophysical Union, the American Mathematical Society and Sigma Xi, among others, also sharply questioned the "scientific, technological and educational merit of the currently planned station."

Not since the widespread opposition to the Reagan administration's "Star Wars" project has a federally sponsored program met with such extensive criticism from such a wide range of scientific organizations.

"It is quite unusual for organizations representing such a broad spectrum of sciences to join together," said Robert L. Park, executive director of the physical society's Washington office. "It has happened in the past only when there is a threat to the future of American science."

That threat, Park said, arose on June 6 when the House voted 240-173 to approve \$1.9 billion in next year's budget for the space station while cutting funding for numerous programs within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and other agencies. The Bush administration lobbied strenuously in the House for the space station, which already has been named Freedom, and is expected to exert equally heavy pressure in the Senate, where NASA funding is under consideration today as part of a multi-agency appropriations bill.

The scientists' diplomatically worded statement, announced at a news conference here, stopped short of calling for the project to be killed, as a House appropriations subcommittee voted to do earlier this year. "It's a compromise," said Annette Rosenblum, senior science policy adviser at the chemical society. "We are not in favor of stopping any one project cold."

Instead, the societies' letter affirms the concept of a "balanced" space program but notes that the scientists are "especially disturbed" by the possibility that current outlays for the space station—and "escalating costs in subsequent years"—would drain scarce funding from the National Science Foundation, Environmental Protection Agency and other research projects.

The primary goal of the space station—which the General Accounting Office recently said may eventually cost \$10 billion more than current estimates—is to study how human beings fare in space in preparation for a long voyage to Mars. But in March the National Research Council's Space Sciences Board reported that the space station "cannot be supported on scientific grounds."

More recently, a number of scientific groups—including several that were not signatories to yesterday's letter—have issued separate statements criticizing the program. In May, the Council of Scientific Society

Presidents concluded that "scientific justification is lacking for a permanently manned space station."

Last month the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers—many of whose members derive their livelihoods from space and defense contracts—cautioned that spending more than \$10 billion on the station would "seriously detract from other important civilian space programs such as satellite communications and remote sensing."

Nonetheless, about half of the members of the Senate already have expressed support for the space station program.

Last month, Office of Management and Budget Director Richard G. Darman derided protests from scientific groups as "factional cannibalism" and said that space-station opponents were "politically naive" in believing that money saved from the project would be transferred to other research programs.

"We are not sanguine about the prospects for success," Park said. "But we do have an obligation to speak out."

THOUGHTS OF ROC'S FREDRICK CHIEN ON LIFE AND WORK

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have been made aware of an inspirational article in Taipei's Central Daily News (June 12, 1991) authored by Dr. Fredrick Chien, Foreign Minister of the Republic of China. As many of my colleagues know, Minister Chien served as the Representative of the Republic of China in Washington from 1983 through 1988. During his Washington tenure, Ambassador Chien frequently impressed his friends with his keen intelligence, wit and humor, leading many of us to believe that he was a born diplomat. Yet interestingly enough, in this article Minister Chien reminisces about his bashfulness as a child and his conscientious efforts to be productive in both his studies and his work. To help my colleagues better understand Fredrick Chien and anyone else interested in the thoughts of a great Chinese diplomat, Professor Nathan Mao of Shippensburg University has translated Dr. Chien's article as follows:

"IN THE UNIVERSE THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO EASY SITUATION; IN THE HUMAN WORLD WHERE WOULD YOU FIND TIME TO WASTE?"

(By Fredrick Chien)

At my home a couplet of two lines calligraphed on two vertical scrolls hang on the wall. It says: "In The Universe There Is Absolutely No Easy Situation; In the Human World Where Would You Find Time to Waste." Every day before I leave my house, I would always glance at the couplet—for self enlightenment and inspiration. After more than ten years, I have truly realized the importance of giving every situation some second thoughts and treasuring the time I have. I have benefitted greatly from the wisdom embedded in the couplet.

I have served a long period of time in the foreign service and on many occasions I have been required to speak extemporaneously with wit and skill. Consequently many people think I am a born diplomat. But, in truth, when I was a young child I was very bashful and even somewhat unsociable. I remember the year when I was four attending

kindergarten. Due to my inward nature I was unable to adjust to other children and I cried all the time. Teachers did not know how to handle me, so within a week the principal sent me home to my parents.

To help me overcome my shyness, my parents deliberately sent me to grade school even earlier than usual. Still I kept to myself and I very seldom had anything to do with classmates.

When I was in eighth grade my family moved from Shanghai to Peking. For a year and a half I attended a Christian school which emphasized the intellectual, moral, physical and social development of children. And this progressive curriculum was the key which unlocked my inner self. From then on my loner personality changed as I opened myself.

At Chienkuo Senior High School and later at the National Taiwan University I participated in a number of activities, through which I became not only more open but also more experienced. But I did not dare to ignore my school work. In fact, I became even better at it. During my four years at college, I usually earned the highest or the second highest grade point average. I always feel that maintaining a high academic average is a student's first responsibility and extra-curricular activities are just that—extra things to do after school work has been completed. One's priorities must not be reversed.

After graduating from college I had two years of reserve officer training. The training benefitted me tremendously. It sharpened my sight and auditory abilities, allowing me to concentrate when I studied and to be in control of my surroundings. For many years now, if proper arrangements have been made, I am able to preserve my energy either working or studying. This ability is the end result of my reserve officer training.

At Yale University I made special efforts to avoid wasting time. I acknowledged for a fact that my academic preparation and mental abilities were behind those of my American classmates. Therefore I did not dare to lose any possible moment when I could be studying. Every time professors went to the library to secretly check on students' progress, they would always find me in the library. It did not matter when they would visit the library.

I am too stingy to part with one second, one minute. Even when I am extremely busy I must find time to read a few books. In today's world if a person can't enrich himself he will be ignorant of new knowledge and new information. I have always felt that I don't have enough time at my disposal and I therefore truly realize how important it is to "treasure time." This applies not only to studying but also to working as well.

In nearly twenty years of public service I have a new assignment every five years. Every time I take on a new job I have to start from the beginning. When I was little, elders would always say: "Eat what you have in your bowl, but what is in the pot." I have always kept this maxim in mind. Before an assignment becomes a reality, I always concentrate on my post at hand, trying my best to do it right.

I am a public servant and I try my best in every thing I do. If one day I discover that I can't contribute any more to my country, I will consider giving my post to someone else. Otherwise I will steadfastly keep to my post, any time and any where.

STATEMENT ON UNSUNG HEROES

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an event that took place in my district recently. Too often, we in the Congress are so riveted to the high profile events within the beltway that the momentous community level events tend to not be recognized for their significance in the day-to-day lives of our constituents. A few weeks ago, a neighborhood newspaper within the 7th Congressional District, *The Austin Voice*, celebrated the accomplishments of community members whose dedication and commitment have enriched the lives of fellow residents.

In so recognizing the accomplishments of these individuals, the paper is reaffirming the standard measurement to inspire our younger population and manifesting the community's honor in its citizens.

The following are the recipients of the recognition awards:

Mr. and Mrs. Dwayne and Cata Truss for coaching boys and girls baseball and softball teams in the Nelson Mandela Baseball/Softball league.

Ms. Mary Munoz for her unfledgling work with teens in drug prevention and alternative lifestyle modeling.

Ms. Mary Henley for founding the Comprehensive Community Organization to provide adult literacy instruction.

Ms. Cynthia Richardson for instituting cultural and entrepreneurial changes in the Austin community.

Mr. Albert Sharp for this tireless work with young offenders and the forgotten and invisible youths of Austin.

Ms. Susie Haynes and Ms. Amy Conley for their unselfish commitment to rescuing homeless women and children.

I join *The Austin Voice* in celebrating the accomplishments of these individuals and I thank each of the honorees for the valuable contributions they have made to the 7th Congressional District.

HAWAII TEAM BILLS

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing several important bills to extend and improve benefits received by our veterans. These legislative proposals are companion bills to similar proposals introduced in the U.S. Senate by Hawaii Senators Inouye and Akaka. I take great pleasure in joining with my fellow House Member the Honorable PATSY MINK, and my distinguished counterparts in the other body by introducing these bills. This is yet another example of the Hawaii delegation working as a team for the citizens of Hawaii.

The first of these bills provides for the establishment of a post-traumatic stress disorder

treatment center in Hawaii. This facility will be designed to provide war related mental health disorder services to veterans and active members of the armed services.

The second bill authorizes veterans who are rated totally disabled as a result of a service-connected disability to travel on military aircraft in the same manner and to the same extent as retired members of the armed services.

Mr. Speaker, I am also introducing a bill which will allow former POW's who, are rated with a 30 percent services-connected disability, who were honorably discharged to have the use of the post exchange and commissary privileges.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing proposals which would help determine claims by Filipinos who performed military services on behalf of the United States during WWII, and to provide for incentive pay for the Department of Veteran Affairs psychologists.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my fellow colleagues from the State of Hawaii for their cooperation, and urge my fellow Members in the House to support these bills. The veterans of this country have made great sacrifices for this Nation. As American citizens we owe them a great debt that may never be fully repaid, and it is our duty to ensure that their needs are satisfied.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the texts of these bills to be printed in the RECORD:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF A POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER TREATMENT PROGRAM IN HAWAII.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter V—Miscellaneous Programs

"§ 7381. Post-traumatic stress disorder treatment facility in Hawaii

"(a) The Secretary shall establish in Hawaii a post-traumatic stress disorder diagnosis and treatment facility to be known as the "Pacific Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and War-Related Disorders". Activities shall be conducted at the facility in accordance with this section.

"(b)(1) The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that activities relating to post-traumatic stress disorder shall be carried out at the facility as follows:

"(A) The provision of inpatient care services and comprehensive outpatient care services relating to the disorder to the following individuals suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder who live in the Pacific jurisdiction of the Department:

"(i) Veterans.

"(ii) Members of the Armed Forces on active duty, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding which the Secretary shall enter into with the Secretary of Defense.

"(B) The provision of education and training programs relating to the disorder for health care and human service professionals located in Hawaii and the Pacific basin, with an emphasis in the coverage of such programs on the manifestations of the disorder among individuals who are members of ethnic minorities.

"(C) The conduct of scientific research relating to the disorder and other war-related mental health disorders, including research

relating to (i) the access of individuals who are members of ethnic minorities to diagnosis and treatment of such disorders in facilities of the Department, and (ii) the effectiveness of such diagnosis and treatment for such individuals.

"(D) The coordination of activities in Hawaii relating to research and treatment of the disorder that are conducted pursuant to programs affiliated with the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, institutions of higher education, State or local entities, or community entities and organizations.

"(E) The collection and dissemination of information relating to the diagnosis and treatment of (i) post-traumatic stress disorder, (ii) war-related mental health disorders, and (iii) mental health problems related to natural or man-made disasters.

"(2) The Secretary of Defense shall reimburse the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the cost of providing care services to the members referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

"(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'facility of the Department' has the meaning given such term in section 601(4) of this title.

"(c) In providing for the conduct of the activities of the facility under subsection (b), the Secretary shall ensure that special emphasis is given to investigating the relationship between post-traumatic stress disorder and the various cultural, ethnic, gender, and other psychological and social characteristics of persons who suffer from the disorder."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7368 the following new items:

"Subchapter V—Miscellaneous Programs
"7381. Post-traumatic stress disorder treatment facility in Hawaii."

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DETERMINATIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the written application of any person who is a national of the Philippine Islands, the Secretary of the Army shall determine whether such person performed any military service in the Philippine Islands in aid of the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II which qualifies such person to receive any military, veterans', or other benefits under the laws of the United States.

(b) INFORMATION TO BE CONSIDERED.—In making a determination for the purpose of subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider all information and evidence (relating to service referred to in subsection (a)) available to the Secretary, including information and evidence submitted by the applicant, if any.

SEC. 2. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

(a) ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.—The Secretary shall issue a certificate of service to each person determined by the Secretary to have performed service described in section 1(a).

(b) EFFECT OF CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.—A certificate of service issued to any person under subsection (a) shall, for the purpose of any law of the United States, conclusively establish the period, nature, and character of the military service described in the certificate.

SEC. 3. APPLICATIONS BY SURVIVORS.

An application submitted by a surviving spouse, child, or parent of a deceased person

described in section 1(a) shall be treated as an application submitted by such person.

SEC. 4. LIMITATION PERIOD.

The Secretary may not consider for the purpose of this Act any application received by the Secretary more than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. PROSPECTIVE APPLICATION OF DETERMINATIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.

No benefits shall accrue to any person for any period prior to the date of the enactment of this Act as a result of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary shall issue regulations to carry out sections 1, 3, and 4.

SEC. 7. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Any entitlement of a person to receive veterans' benefits by reason of this Act shall be administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "World War II" means the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946.

(2) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"1066. Disabled former prisoners of war."

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to note that June 25, 1991, marked the 50th anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 8802 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt that banned employment discrimination by the Federal Government or defense industries.

To enforce the Order, Roosevelt also set up a Fair Employment Practices Committee to "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination" and to take "appropriate steps to redress grievances."

The Order was the first significant breakthrough against legalized Jim Crow segregation since the days of Reconstruction. It laid the groundwork for the creation of a black middle class by opening up public sector and industrial employment to blacks.

Black union leader A. Philip Randolph played an instrumental role in securing the signing of the Order. Randolph had threatened a march of 100,000 blacks down Pennsylvania Avenue. The march was called off in exchange for FDR's signature of the Order.

Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Order's signing at this time has added meaning as we struggle to pass into law civil rights protections that will restore and strengthen fairness and equity in employment opportunities for women and minorities.

Randolph's civil rights strategies remind us that we must continue to organize and agitate because the struggle cannot stop until full racial equality and economic justice have been achieved.

TRIBUTE TO REV. MSGR. A.H. VAN NEVEL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today along with the parish of Our Lady of Grace Church in Highland, IN, to acknowledge the achievements of Rev. Msgr. A.H. Van Nevel, who is retiring after 49 years of great servitude and dedication to the priesthood. "Father Van", which he is referred to out of love and affection, has truly been an inspiration and guiding light for the many lives that his spiritual leadership has touched and changed.

Education and dedication to young people have always been Monsignor Van Nevel's top priorities. His first appointment was at Holy Angels Church in Gary, IN, where he immediately identified himself with the youth, and organized several sports leagues and served as moderator of the Catholic Youth Organization and the Diocesan Catholic Youth Association.

After 15 years at Holy Angels Church, Father Van became the pastor of his first parish at Notre Dame Church in Michigan City, IN. Here he organized their First Family Bar-B-Q festival and became the moderator of the National Council of Catholic Men, the Sierra Club, and Fourth Degree Knights.

In 1963, after 5 successful years at Notre Dame Church, Father Van was appointed pastor of Our Lady of Grace Church in Highland, IN. In 1967, the steadily increasing congregation of Our Lady of Grace moved into a beautiful new church. The old church was turned into classrooms and a library in an effort to emphasize the importance of education. Also under the guidance of Father Van, Our Lady of Grace expanded to include a home for the Sisters and a new rectory. Twenty-eight years later, it is evident that his support and assistance have been eminently instrumental in making Our Lady of Grace the successful parish that it is today.

Since his ordination in 1942, Father Van has consistently exemplified the moral, spiritual and educational eminence that is associated with the priesthood. Therefore, 49 years later, it is with great pleasure that I stand today and ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Rev. Msgr. A.H. Van Nevel for his outstanding dedication and service to the community.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HEALTH UNIT COORDINATORS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure for me to once again commend and congratulate Ms. Dorothy Barnum for her dedication and diligent work in promoting the ideals and goals of the Mid-Hudson Valley Chapter of National Association of Health Unit Coordinators in the 22d Congressional District of New York.

The National Association of Health Unit Coordinators, which will be celebrating their 11th anniversary in August of this year, continues to strive for excellence by continuing education programs that assist health unit coordinators in keeping abreast with the ever advancing technology in the health care field.

In the past 10 years, the association had developed a number of national certification programs as well as instituting standards of practice and accreditation. Mr. Speaker, it is important for the public to know of the commitment to excellence and professionalism that the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators are striving to achieve.

Accordingly, I invite my colleagues to join today in congratulating Ms. Barnum and the Mid-Hudson Valley Chapter on their second anniversary as well as the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators as they celebrate their founding on August 23, 1991.

COMMEMORATING THE 25TH
ANNIVERSARY OF MEDICARE

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1991

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in July 1966, through legislative action by Congress, the Health Care Financing Administration implemented the Medicare Program throughout the United States. Medicare now provides health insurance protection for over 33 million aged and disabled individuals. The program covers hospital services, physician services, and other medical services for those eligible, regardless of income. Medicare includes two parts: Hospital Insurance—part A—and Supplemental Medical Insurance—part B.

In the State of Ohio, Medicare Part B, the physician billing part of the Medicare system, is handled by Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., located in Columbus, OH. Since Medicare began over 25 years ago, Nationwide has provided a wide range of administrative services to Medicare's beneficiaries and their health care providers. This arrangement works well and is extremely efficient.

I believe that ensuring the availability of quality health care should be a prime objective of Congress. Health care provided through Medicare is an extremely important component of our country's overall medical coverage. Given the current health care revolution and its spiraling costs, a comprehensive Medicare

Program for our senior citizens becomes all the more essential.

New forms of treatment and new drugs have arrived to prolong and maintain healthy lives for our citizens. However, these benefits have been coupled with exorbitant health care inflation. In an attempt to hold down costs and plan for future public health benefits, Medicare has been changed and will continue to be changed to meet the challenges that arise.

The health care needs of America's senior citizens are a critical concern of the Congress and we need to continue to do all that we can to ensure that our Government gives them their proper priority. We must adapt Medicare to meet present and future challenges so that we can continue to provide these health care services.

In this 25th anniversary celebration of the Medicare Program, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co. for their contribution in striving to provide the best services possible to the Medicare beneficiaries in the State of Ohio.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 11, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings on the proposed Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the administration and enforcement of the Federal lobbying disclosure laws.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on access to higher education, focusing on increasing Pell

grants and widening opportunities for access.

SD-430

Small Business

To hold hearings on the independent contractors' review (The Holloway Report) of the Small Business Administration's small business investment companies program.

SR-428A

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine the treatment of low-income medicare beneficiaries.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings to examine the future of the budget summit.

SD-608

Finance

Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1393, to impose an excise tax on certain amounts received in connection with certain combinations or acquisitions of partnerships where there are not certain dissenter's rights.

SD-215

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine psychological and readjustment problems of Persian Gulf War veterans and their families.

SD-G50

11:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation
Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the census adjustment decision by the Department of Commerce.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Environmental Protection Agency's research and development program.

SD-406

JULY 17

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 754, to provide that a portion of the income derived from trust or restricted land held by an individual Indian shall not be considered as a resource or income in determining eligibility for assistance under any Federal or federally assisted program.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1081, to revise and authorize funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on non-point sources of pollution.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings on the Office of Management and Budget's mid-session review.

SD-608

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 1081, to revise and authorize funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on coastal protection, clean lakes, and the Great Lakes and Mexico border areas.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on government-sponsored enterprises.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 291, San Carlos Apache Water Rights Act, S. 668, Consolidated Environmental Grants, S. 362, Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians Recognition Act, S. 45, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians Recognition Act, and S. 374, Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act; to be followed a hearings on S. 1287, Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project Act.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 1081, to revise and authorize funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on compliance and enforcement, and State certification of Federal projects.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Protocol amending the Extradition Treaty between the U.S. and Canada (Treaty Doc. 101-17), Amendments to the 1928 Convention concerning International Expositions (Treaty Doc. 101-15), the Protocol amending the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Treaty Doc. 101-14), and the Convention providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will (Treaty Doc. 99-29).

SD-419

3:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1018, to establish and measure the Nation's progress toward greater energy security.

SD-366

JULY 19

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hear and consider a report from the Architect of the Capitol on current projects, and to consider other pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolutions 23 through 34, to consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

SD-366

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.

Joint Printing

To resume hearings to examine the technological future of the Government Printing Office.

B-318 Rayburn Building

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Treaty Doc. 102-4), and the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (Treaty Doc. 102-7).

SD-419

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 165, to direct the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, when any appropriations bill or joint resolution passes both Houses in the same form, to cause the enrolling clerk of the appropriate House to enroll each item of the bill or resolution as a separate bill or resolution.

SR-301

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. Res. 82, to establish the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Select Committee on Indian Affairs on employment on Indian reservations.

SR-485

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on employment on Indian reservations.

SR-485

JULY 29

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on oversight of the Government Services Administration's (GSA's) planning and management procedures and the condition of the Federal Building Fund.

SD-406

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the resettlement of the Rongelap, Marshall Islands.

SD-366

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 11

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

Closed briefing to receive an update on the Cyprus negotiations.

S-116, Capitol

JULY 15

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Department of Energy's role in math and science education.

SD-366